# BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR, ME., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1873. VOLUME XL—NUMBER 47.



BANGOR

Daily Whig & Courier,

PUBLISHED EVENINGS

[illegible] East Fire Kenduskeag Bridge

[illegible] per Year,
[illegible] for Six Months
2 00 for Three Months
VARIABLY IN ADVANCE

The Bangor Weekly Courier,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

DAILY WHIG AND COURIER, at [illegible] Year invariably in advance

AGENCIES

[illegible] & Co 10 State St Boston, [illegible] are all Original Agents [illegible] and Subscriptions for [illegible] Brevoort Street [illegible] Agents 41 Park Row, [illegible]

[illegible] paid in advance [illegible] at the time [illegible] paid All papers [illegible] expiration


## Business Cards.

Bangor Machine Depot.

[illegible] Wood and Iron Work [illegible] than [illegible] Steam Engines [illegible] Lathes [illegible] Shafting [illegible] Pulleys [illegible] Hangers [illegible] Castings [illegible] Brass and Iron Castings [illegible] Steam Pumps [illegible] Steam Gauges [illegible] Gauge Cocks [illegible] Steam Whistles [illegible] Oil Cups [illegible] Lubricators [illegible] Steam Packing [illegible] Rubber Belting [illegible] Lace Leather [illegible] Emery Wheels [illegible] Belts [illegible] Emery

# Whig & Courier.

JOHN H. LYNDE, - - PROPRIETOR.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1873.

## THE POLAND REPORT.

We are not disposed to join in the adverse criticism which has been showered upon the report of the Poland Credit Mobilier committee, for we believe that the task imposed upon it has been one of the most complicated and difficult that ever devolved upon a Congressional committee. While public opinion has readily anticipated a verdict upon the presumptions of moral delinquency, which are made to fill the gaps in the direct evidence, the committee had to deal with established facts on which the House would be justified in taking formal action. An examination of the case will, we think, convince the candid mind that in dealing with the evidence in its possession, the committee have not been inclined to leniency, but on the contrary that their recommendations stretch the authority of Congress to its utmost limit, if not beyond.

We notice a great deal of complaint because all the members in any way connected with these transactions were not included with Ames and Brooks in the recommendation for expulsion. A moment's reflection it seems to us must convince any unprejudiced person that whatever opinion individuals may entertain of the strict propriety of such investments, there is not the slightest *proof* of corrupt motive or action on the part of the members in question, which would justify the House in resorting to the extreme measure of expulsion. And even in the cases of Ames and Brooks in which the evidence is far more conclusive, there is serious doubt as to the jurisdiction of the present House. So far from failing in its duty through leniency towards members whose actual culpability must be entirely inferred, we think the committee have entered upon even dangerous ground in recommending the expulsion of Ames and Brooks. We are inclined to give due weight to the opinions of the committee, which comprises some able lawyers and experienced parliamentarians; but their argument in favor of jurisdiction over the conduct of members long prior to their election to and membership of the present Congress, does not satisfy our serious doubts as to its soundness and safety.

Had the charges against Ames and Brooks been made and the same proofs now adduced been brought directly to the knowledge of their constituents, and had those constituents elected them notwithstanding, we presume that no Congress would claim authority to nullify the popular verdict by expelling the members for offences thus condoned by the people of their districts. In the present case, the committee assume that the constituents were ignorant of the facts and this assumption appears to be their strongest argument. It will be readily perceived that the precedent once established that Congress may exercise its judgment as to whether certain facts in the history of a member were known to those who voted for him, and that on this opinion he may be expelled for something which occurred prior to his election, might be a most dangerous power in the hands of a large majority. For a number of years the Republican party controlled more than a two-thirds vote in the House, and upon the principle involved in this proposition, it might have expelled any member against whose former life a scandal could be raked up. The Democratic journals which are clamoring for more victims, if they will examine the bearing of this matter a little more closely, will find a most dangerous element of Centralization in the assumption by Congress of the power to revise the choice of the people at a regular and legal election. Of course no one will complain that either Ames or Brooks would be too severely punished by expulsion, but such punishment would be too dearly purchased by establishing a precedent of questionable propriety and susceptible of serious abuse.

Upon considerations, even without the partisan course threatened by the Democrats as a sentiment for the disgrace of one of their leaders, will, we believe, exert a strong influence in preventing the adoption of the resolutions expelling Ames and Brooks. We shall be glad to see them turned out of Congress if it can be done legally and properly; but if the House fails to vote for their expulsion we shall regard it as evidence, not that their offenses are underestimated, but that members are unwilling to establish a precedent which may lead to serious troubles in the future.

## THE BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS RAILROAD.

We understand that the officers of the European & North American Railway Company have submitted another proposition to the City Government, for the permanent lease of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad. The proposition has not been made public, as the Committee have not yet had an opportunity to consider it, but from such information as we can gather, we have reason to believe that the E. & N. A. R. Co., propose to take a perpetual lease of the B. & P. Railroad, on substantially the following terms:

The E & N. A. R. Co., to pay all the coupons on the $722,000 of bonds issued by the City in aid of the construction of the B. & P. R. R., as they mature, and to provide for and pay the said bonds at maturity.

The amount due the City on account of coupons paid by the City for the B. & P. R. R. Co., on its bonds, to be paid by the promissory note of the E. & N. A. R. Co., on twenty years with semi annual interest.

The note given by the Directors of the B. & P. R. R. Co., for $100,000, held by the Savings Bank, to be paid by the E. & N. A. Co., the $...000 of second mortgage bonds of the B. & P. Co., held by the bank as collateral, to pass to the E. & N. A. Co., on payment of the note, that Company assuming all responsibility for those bonds and their coupons.

The $200,000 of stock of the B. & P. R. R. Co., owned by the City to be placed in the hands of a trustee, to be voted upon by him or by proxy at stockholders' meetings as required by the E. & N. A. R. Co., for the period of six years from date of lease, when the stock shall become the property of the E. & N. A. R. Co.

The leasing Company to guarantee to keep the road in good order and condition in all respects, and to keep the bridges, station houses etc., suitably insured. The present Board of Directors of the B. & P. R. R. Co., to resign, of course, upon the execution of the lease, to give place to officers chosen under the new condition of its affairs.

We understand that this proposition by the management of the E. & N. A. Co., if accepted by the City, will at once be submitted to its stockholders for ratification. The proposition will be considered by the Special Committee having these matters in charge, and will be submitted to the City Council at the meeting on Thursday evening next.

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**The Boston *Globe* quotes the following specimen of balderdash concerning the Poland report from "the paper founded by Horace Greeley and foundered by somebody else":**

**"Pass no resolution, drop it where it is. Remand the whole business to the people. You have only scratched the surface of the whole enquiry—leave it now. Face outward, march!"**

**It is now intimated that Senator Bogy, of Missouri, is to be a rival of Gov. Hendricks for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1876, which looks like counting chickens before the eggs are laid.**

## NEWS BREVITIES.

The cattle in and around Newark, N. J., are suffering from a pneumonical epidemic.

A Topeka letter says that Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, formerly of Boston, is the confidential adviser of Pomeroy.

Charles Hill, Postmaster at Hillsboro' Bridge, N. H., has been arrested for robbing the mails.

At a family disturbance in Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday night, Mary McGlynn was beaten to death by her step-son.

The rain of Friday opened a channel through the ice-gorge at Fairmount, near Philadelphia, and the ice below is breaking up and floating down without damage.

One of those "reliable" Washington specials says it is believed that the House Committee will report in favor of impeaching Vice-President Colfax.

Senator Wood said on Friday in the Albany Legislature that over two millions had been voted and given by the State within a few years for quarantine purposes in the bay of New York.

There is great excitement in the Philadelphia petroleum market and 90,000 bbls. have been sold at 18 cts. for February and March; 19½ for April and 19¾ to 20 for May deliveries.

Concert Hall building in New Bedford, Mass., occupied by several stores, was burned on Saturday. Loss heavy, but mostly insured.

Wm. Semmes fatally wounded himself with a pistol in a baguio in Washington, Friday night, while officers were searching the house for him, he having robbed a man in whose family he recently boarded.

The residence of President Grant near St. Louis, known as the old "Dent Homestead," was totally destroyed by fire Friday afternoon. There is said to be no insurance.

A dredging machine at San Francisco Friday, brought to the surface the body of an unknown man, respectably dressed, with the throat cut from ear to ear and fifty pounds of pig iron attached to the body.

Senator Patterson on Saturday testified that he had no recollection of ever having seen the letter of Morton, Bliss & Co., addressed to him May 12th, 1871, on the receipt given Ames by that firm. The stock certificate he never saw until a few days ago.

James M. Brown, chairman of the New York Committee of Seventy, is to preside at the anti-charter meeting, Tuesday night. Speeches will be made, among others by Theodore Dwight, Joseph H. Choate and Jackson Schultz.

The Tribune's Washington special says that Manton Marble and W. B. Reed of the *World*, have been summoned to testify as to their statement that Thaddeus Stevens received $80,000 for his services in securing the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill in 1862 and 1864.

During last year 294,581 alien passengers arrived at the port of New York, being an increase of 64,942 over the arrivals in 1871. The reduction of the head money from $2.50 to $1.50, which took place two years ago the Commissioners say, has proved an injudicious measure.

The London *Times* has advices from Spain to the effect that partizan agitation is beginning to make itself felt in the new Republic and throughout the Iberian Peninsula. Portugal is arming in anticipation of a civil commotion. The news is that the federalists are every where in the ascendant.

POPULAR GAMBLING DEVICES. In his last annual message Governor Washburn of Wisconsin, calls especial attention to the insidious influence of the various forms of gambling presented under the guise of respectability and suggests the importance of suppressing practices which furnish the gaming table with so many recruits. He says:

"The laws of the State, as applicable to professional gamblers, are doubtless all sufficient, and only require to be enforced. But some law seems to be required to break up the schools where gamblers are made. These are everywhere. Even the church (unwittingly no doubt) is sometimes found doing the work of the devil. Gift concerts, gift enterprises and raffles, sometimes in aid of religious and charitable objects, but often for less worthy objects, lotteries, prize-packages, etc., are all devices to obtain money without value received. Nothing is so demoralizing or intoxicating to the young, as the acquisition of money or property without labor. If you can devise some law to break up these practices and bring them into discredit, you will deserve the thanks of all good people."

The crop movement since August 1, 1872, at lake ports, aggregates 32,540,152 bushels against 30,755,465 bushels in 1871-72, and the visible supply February 8, 1873, was 6,010,773 bushels against 10,532,309 bushels February 10, 1872. The returns of the agricultural department make the wheat crop, including winter and spring, in the Northwestern States, in 1872, 147,836,150 bushels against 145,386,000 bushels in 1871, which with the crop in the Middle and Eastern States, shows a deficiency in the aggregate of 15,784,580 bushels. The wheat crop of Canada in 1872 was deficient, and her requirements will be much above the average. The exports of wheat from the new crop since September 1, from Atlantic seaports, flour included, have been 9,187,568 bushels against 11,895,945 bushels for the corresponding period in 1871-72. The deficiency is in the winter wheat crop. It is expected that winter wheat flour will be in comparatively limited supply, and higher prices are expected to be realized for home consumption than shippers can pay at the ruling prices in European markets, while the West India and South American markets will be supplied in competition with the home demand. The stocks of wheat, flour included, in the principal countries, on the 31st of December, 1872, aggregated, including the quantity in transit for the United Kingdom, 54,768,731 bushels, against 62,552,398 bushels December 31, 1871, including a deficiency in the principal countries of stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation of only 7,783,654 bushels, or less than 1,000,000 quarters. The annual maximum wants of the United Kingdom are estimated at 22,000,000 quarters, or 176,000,000 bushels. Estimating the home crop of the United Kingdom at 9,000,000 quarters, and adding to it the imports from September 1 to January 18, and the amount in transit for the United Kingdom, and 16,000,130 quarters or 128,001,088 bushels of the 176,000,000 bushels are already provided for, leaving to be provided about 50,000,000 bushels from January 18 to August 31, 1873, which Great Britain expects to get at about the present ruling prices.

BOWDOIN ALUMNI IN NEW YORK. Although President Chamberlain and Professor Henry W. Longfellow were not present at the Bowdoin College alumni dinner in New York Friday night, as expected, a goodly number of prominent graduates and a genial company were present. W. Prentiss presided, and around the board were Professor Hitchcock, the Rev. Dr. Adams, the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Smith, the Rev. Henry Field and others. At the business meeting which preceded the dinner, Thomas H. Hubbard, son of ex-Gov. Hubbard, was elected President for the new year, James McKean Secretary, W. A. Abbott Treasurer, and Granville P. Hawes, Dr. B. F. Baker, Augustus F. Libby, and S. C. Fessenden Executive Committee. Resolutions were adopted on the death of Professor Thomas C. Upham and the late George P. Putnam, the publisher, who was a graduate of this College.

**The following record of female avocations in the United States is taken from the recent census returns: Independent of woman farmers there are 45 female stock-herders, 6 apprentices to barbers, 24 dentists, 2 hostlers, 2 professional hunters and trappers, 5 lawyers, 525 physicians and surgeons, 67 clergymen, 2 scavengers, 7 sextons, 10 "canalmen," 196 "draymen," 1 pilot, 6 guano laborers, 4 gas-stokers 33 gunsmiths, 7 gunpowder makers, and 16 ship-riggers.**

Texas would evidently be a good place for those who are afraid of Prussianizing the Republic by extending the influences of education. Its Legislature has a majority in favor of abolishing the free school system established under the late administration in the State, through the suspension of the collection of the school tax. The school population of Texas is 229,568, with an adult illiteracy of 76,895 whites, and 150,617 blacks. Its total population is 818,579, with an area of 237,321 square miles. In all this territory, and for all these people, in 1870, there were but two free school buildings. In spite of great political opposition and violence toward teachers, the first season's work of the State superintendent of education resulted in the establishment of 1024 schools, with an enrolment of 63,504. The present season opened with an enrolment of 117,000 pupils. All this work is now, it seems, to be undone, and the new era of hope and promise which has dawned upon the State is to be brought to a dark med close.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. Nearly all places of business in New York city were closed on the 22d. Flags were flying from house tops and the shipping in the harbor was gay with all colors of different nations. Salutes were fired from the forts, and the American Associations paraded. A noon Trinity chimes rang different patriotic tunes and the day was generally observed as a holiday.

In Philadelphia salutes were fired in the morning, flags were displayed in all parts of the city and the holiday was very generally observed.

SALMON IN THE RIVERS OF CONNECTICUT. Arrangements have been completed for placing about 280,000 salmon fry in the rivers of Connecticut by the State authorities. The eggs will be hatched in April, and the young fry, so soon as they are able to obtain their own food, will be placed in the various streams of the State and in the head waters of the Connecticut river. The owners of dams on the river have agreed to construct fish-ways, except the Holyoke Water Power Company, which refused to do so, but by a recent decision of the Supreme Court at Washington will be obliged to do so. The prospect now is that these streams will before many years possess a numerous and lively population of the salmon tribe.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW YORK. The entries for consumption of general merchandise at the port of New York during January were about $600,000 less than for the corresponding month of last year, but were some $3,000,000 in excess of 1871. The total imports for the month show an excess of $2,000,000 over 1872, and $9,100,000 over 1871. The withdrawals from warehouse show a considerable deficit as compared with the preceding years which is not, however, out of proportion with the reduced quality entered for bond, the stock in bond being increased more this year than in either 1872 or 1871.

As an instance of the remarkable amount of freight traffic on the New York Central railroad, it is stated that the freight cars of the corporation, if stretched along in line, would extend eighty miles; and that, of these, sixteen miles, or one fifth, of all the cars, are in daily use.

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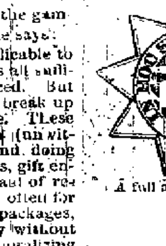
## Special Notices.



**St. John's COMMANDERY K. T.**
STATED CONCLAVE Monday Evening, Feb. 24th, at 7½ o'clock, AT Masonic Hall. Per order.
A full and punctual attendance is requested.

**NOTICE!**
The Ladies' Select Class in DANCING
At Music Hall is Postponed to
Tuesday Afternoon, Feb. 25th, at 2 o'clock. Per Order.
feb21 sn 5t

**Art Union of London, G. B.**
Every subscriber of seven dollars will receive besides a chance of a prize in the annual distribution in April 1873, an impression of a fine steel plate "Rebekah." "And the man wondering at her, held his peace, to wit: Whether the Lord had made his journey prosperous or not."—GEN. XXIV-21. Specimen copy of the above may be seen at the office of JAMES S. MOODY, General Agent, Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., No. 1 Kenduskeag Bridge. feb20 sn 1w*

**FIREMEN'S BALL.**
DIRIGO ENGINE CO. No. 1, Oldtown,
will give a Grand Fireman's Ball at the TOWN HALL,
TUESDAY EVEN'G, Mar. 4th
to which the dancing public are cordially invited, and we shall spare no pains to make it the most attractive of the season.
Music furnished by Peakes' Quadrille Band.
feb16 Per Order.

**Sanford's Independent Line.**
**For Boston and Lowell.**
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Steamer KATAHDIN, Capt. W. R. Roix.
Will leave Winterport every TUESDAY at 12 o'clock M., touching at the usual landings.
Will leave Boston for Winterport every FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., touching as above.
Fares from Bangor, to Boston, including Stage fare to Winterport $4 00. From Winterport and Bucksport to Boston, 3 00
Seats secured and tickets purchased at all the principal Hotels. LOOMIS TAYLOR Agent.
dec 14

**HUMPHREY & APPLETON**
*Counsellors at Law,*
A. F. HUMPHREY. F. M. APPLETON.
Will attend to cases in the State and U. S. Courts, and in addition to other professional business, will give special attention to matters in Bankruptcy, Examination of Titles, Conveyancing and Collection of Debts
mar14 3tawtf sn

**Mary B. Cutter**
Teacher of Piano.
feb19 3m Residence 49 Centre street.

**GRAND MASQUERADE,**
—AND—
**SHEET AND PILLOW CASE BALL!**
The Hersey Light Infantry of Oldtown, will give a Grand Masquerade and Sheet and Pillow Case Ball at the
**TOWN HALL, OLDTOWN,**
—ON—
**Tuesday Eve, Feb. 25th, 1873.**
Music being furnished by W. B. PEAKE'S Quadrille Band of Bangor.
The public generally are cordially invited to mask and take part with them, as they are going to furnish
GOOD MUSIC, GOOD COMPANY AND A GOOD TIME!
the object being to raise money to build them an Armory. As this is to be the ONLY Masquerade in Oldtown this season, a large and good crowd may be expected.
Tickets will be on sale at the Store of FOLSOM BROS., one week before the Ball.
Admission to the Hall, 15cts. Tickets for the Dance, $1.00
Oldtown, Feb. 10, 1873. 1d

*MISS SADIE M. CURRIER,*
Teacher of Piano.
Residence No. 5 Elm Street.
feb7 sn 3m

**SPECIAL NOTICE**
To Lumbermen and River Drivers.
I wish to give notice that I am prepared to furnish at short notice, Scull Oars, Batteau Oars, Paddles, Cant-Dog Stocks, Poles, &c., of extra quality, and as cheap as can be bought elsewhere. Those who to purchase, please call and examine my stock.
EDMUND FREEMAN.
Oldtown, Feb. 11, 1873. sn d&w7

**NOTIFICATION.**
Now is your time to call and see the New Parlor Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,
*In Bass' New Block, Main Street,*
for we are ready to show to our Patrons something new and something true. We will show you some of our skill as far as barbering is concerned. We do not mean to monopolize the entire barbering, but our motto is to live and let live.
Your humble servants,
R. ANDERSON,
W. B. DOUSE.
jan18 tf

**REMOVAL.**
**DR. G. C. GARDNER,**
Has removed to the rooms lately occupied by Dr. E. C. YOUNG, at No. 52 Main Street, where he will attend to the practice of dentistry in all its branches.
Dr. G. has permission to refer to Dr. ISAAC STRICKLAND.
A CARD. It gives me pleasure to recommend Dr. GARDNER to my friends and former patients, as a skilful practitioner. E. C. YOUNG.
Bangor, Aug. 30th, 1872. sn tf

**Laces, Ruffles**
**TIES, GLOVES,**
**Tarletons, Muslins,**
—AND—
**HAMBURG.**
RECEIVED THIS DAY,
*AT NO. 60.*
**I. W. COOMBS.**
feb1 sn

**Compositor Wanted,**
A temperate man, who is a fast compositor, can have steady work on Night Telegraphic Reports at this office.
dec18 sn tf

THE SAFE
**Deposit Interest Bank,**
No. 9 Central St., Bangor.
P. M. BLAKE, President.
T. H. SMITH, Cashier.
Interest allowed from the date of deposit at the liberal Government rate of
7-30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
No deposits received for a less sum than $50.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
March 29, 1872. sn d&w

**BROWN & SIMPSON,**
**COUNSELLORS AT LAW,**
Bangor, Maine.
J. P. BROWN. A. L. SIMPSON.
Having been established in the successful practice of the law in the City of Bangor for more than twenty years, and having an extensive acquaintance in all parts of the State, and the very best facilities for transacting professional business, the subscribers have formed a Law partnership, and will give particular attention to all matters pertaining to a general law practice in any of the Courts of the State, or United States Courts.
Especial attention given to the collection of claims and demands, &c.
We promise promptness, accuracy and reasonable charges in all business entrusted to our care.
J. P. BROWN,
A. L. SIMPSON.
Bangor, June 5 1871.

**Mothers, Beware!**
of dangerous opiates, as many of the preparations sold as Soothing Syrup have produced fatal effects.
**BROWN'S TEETHING CORDIAL** is soothing, and gives relief to the child. It cures Wind Colic, relieves Inflammation and softens the Gums, and is being recommended by the first-class physicians, in preference to all other medicines of a similar nature.

**For Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma**
or Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, use
**BROWN'S BRONCHIALS**
Price 25 Cents.
For sale by all Druggists.
nov26 3m

**Assessors Notice**
The Assessors of the City of Bangor will be in session at the City Hall on each Saturday afternoon for a few weeks, for the transaction of any business properly coming before them.
WM. ARNOLD,
S. C. HATCH,
J. L. CROSBY, Assessors.
dec 5 sn

**Offices to Rent,**
Two large rooms connected, in Kenduskeag Block, up one flight, $250 per year. Apply to
an15 sn tf N. S. HARLOW.

**DR. J. F. BABCOCK,**
Graduate Penn. College Dental Surgery.
Dental Surgeon.
Reception Parlor and Operating Rooms,
*Nos. 2 and 3 Kenduskeag Block,*
Same Floor as Mercantile Library
jan29

**CHARLES HAMLIN,**
**Counselor and Attorney at Law,**
No. 9, Wheelwright & Clark's Block.
Office hours from 2 to 6 P. M.
Bankrupt Court Room open from 9 A. M. to 12 M.
mch18 sn tf

**City of Bangor.**
The Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Accounts and Claims will be in session at the Aldermen's Room, on the first WEDNESDAY in each month, at 2 o'clock P. M. All bills against the city should be presented at that time.
CHAPIN HUMPHREY, Chairman.
apr21 sn

*WM. FRANKLIN SEAVEY,*
**ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,**
Has removed to
Hines' New Block, No. 17 Main St., Bangor.
Attends to General Law, Collecting, and Patent Cases.
Bangor, Oct 26, 1872. sn MFW tf

**Consumption can be Cured.**
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.
Sometimes medicines that will stop a cough will often occasion the death of the patient. It locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, clogging the action of the very organs that caused the cough.
Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two thirds of the cases of consumption. Many are now complaining with dull pain in the side, the bowels sometimes costive and sometimes too loose, tongue coated, pain in the shoulder blade, feeling sometimes very restless, and at other times drowsy; the food that is taken lies heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly stopped, the lungs, liver and stomach clog, and remain torpid and inactive, and before the patient is aware of his situation, the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, and death is the inevitable result.
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium, nor anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.
Schenck's Seaweed tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juice of the stomach, digests easily, nourishes the system, and creates a healthy circulation of the blood. When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, and the patient is of a bilious habit, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.
These medicines are prepared by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, Penn., and for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Hanover street, Boston, & JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College place, New York, Wholesale Agents.
For sale by Druggists generally.
aug13 sn

**DIED.**
In this city, Feb. 20th, Mrs Betsey E. Gould, wife of Appleton Gould, aged 59 years, 11 months and 12 days.
Funeral Monday morning at 10 o'clock.
[illegible]

**For Sale.**
A nice suit PARLOR FURNITURE, covered in green, new, also a marble top TABLE,—will be sold at a large discount. Enquire at Franklin House of E. QUINBY.
feb2 1w

**REMOVAL.**
U. S. Pension Agency is removed to Custom House building;—rooms recently occupied by Assessor of Internal Revenue.
S. B. MORRISON, Pension Agent.
feb24

**Howard Slate Company.**
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at No. 2 Granite Block, Bangor, MONDAY, the third day of March proximo, at 7 o'clock P. M.
F. M. SABINE, Secy.
February 24, 1873. feb24

**GRAND**
**PROMENADE CONCERT & BALL!**
There will be a Grand Promenade Concert and Dance at
**MUSIC HALL!**
**ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26TH,**
To which the public are respectfully invited
THE PROGRAMME
will consist of Standard Overtures, Selections from the various Operas, Waltzes by Strauss, Gungl and other well-known composers. Music by
**Andrew's Full Orchestra!**
*(ELEVEN PIECES.)*
Doors Open at 7; Concert to Commence at 7 1-2
Tickets to Concert, 25 cents.
Tickets, admitting Gent with Lady, to Concert and Dance, 75 cents.
feb22

**SWEDISH HELP.**
Families who want Swedish domestics this season, will please give in their orders as soon as possible, as the subscriber, as usual, leaves for Sweden in March. Spring is the best time to get first-class servants. Orders received by CHARLES A. BERGLUND, Swedish Agent, 11 Staniford St. (near Revere House), Boston, Mass.
feb22 d3tw2t

**SOLID GOLD**
work to order.
**"The Whole Story In A Nut Shell."**
The subscriber makes and repairs each and every kind of JEWELRY, made by the hand of man, in a superior manner.
*EBEN STEVENS,*
36 Hammond St., Opposite Court House.
Bangor, Maine.
feb22

**March Magazines,**
received by D. BUGBEE & CO.

LEGAL Blanks of all kinds for sale by D. BUGBEE & CO.

FINE Stationery, English and French in various tints for sale by D. BUGBEE & CO.

WRAPPING Papers. A full line at the lowest prices D. BUGBEE & CO.

**Note Paper.**
FINE French and American Stationery. For sale by CHAS. HIGHT.

LADIES use the "Azure" tinted English Note. For sale at CHAS. HIGHT'S.

A new lot of Stereoscopic Views received by CHAS. HIGHT.

Lawyers should use the printed "Claim Envelope." A very convenient thing. For sale by CHAS. HIGHT.

**March.**
Atlantic, Harper, Scribner, and other Magazines. Received by E. F. & W. G. DUREN.

**NEW MUSIC.**
One Hundred New Pieces.
Received by E. F. & W. G. DUREN.

**Manufactory of Jewelry.**
The subscriber has secured the services of Mr. GEORGE WIGGIN, one of the best workers of gold in this country, and is prepared to do all kinds of
MANUFACTURING IN GOLD,
setting Diamonds or other Jewelry, or any other work in that line, guaranteeing perfect satisfaction. Etruscan Jewelry refinished and made to look as well as new.
All kinds of repairing to order.
C. SWEET,
feb21 d3taw3w 15 Hammond St.

**VENISON.**
A few Saddles for sale by
*MORRISON & BERRY,*
No. 12 Broad St.
feb21 tf

**Fresh Roasted Coffee.**
Our Coffees are selected from the best that can be found in Boston and New York, and roasted daily in our
*Carter's Patent Roaster.*
They are sure to be Fresh and Pure. We have in TEAS,
**Choicest Formosa Foochow,**
—AND—
*Amoy Chops,*
Full Strength and delicious. Also Green Japanese and English Breakfast Teas. Also a fine line in Fancy Groceries, &c.
**CHINA TEA STORE,**
feb21 tf 51 West Market Square.

**THE RUSH**
continues at the
**BARGAIN SHOE STORE.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Serge and Kid Slippers | $ .60 |
| " Slippers, | .40 |
| " Serge Button Boots, | 1.50 |
| " " Polish, | 1.25 |
| Misses " " | 1.00 |
| " Kid Slippers, | .65 |
| Childrens' Pegged Copper-tips, | .50 |
| " Sewed Shoes, | .50 |
| Boys' Kip Boots, | 2.00, 2.50 |
| A Good Wool Hat, | .50 |
| " Fur Hat, | 1.00 |
| Fur Caps, | .25 |
| Cloth Caps, | .25 |

BARGAINS IN CALF BOOTS.
**RUBBERS**
Ladies' Rubbers, out of style, new lot, 65cts, are a good bargain, and are selling fast. Call and see them at
**F. A. CURTIS'**
Successor to W. H. FLAGG,
No. 2 Strickland's Block,
Kenduskeag Bridge.
feb20

**SPRING STYLE**
**SILK HATS**
—AT—
*F. A. CURTIS',*
No. 2 Strickland's Block,
Kenduskeag Bridge.
feb20

**For Rent.**
For a term of years. Large two story warehouse with wharf adjoining. Being southerly part Commercial Wharf, Broad street. Possession given March 1st, 1873. W. M. B. HAYFORD.
Bangor, Feb. 19, 1873.

**Magic Fire Kindlers.**
Seventy-five Kindlers for 25 cents are cheaper than shavings at 6 cents per barrel and are free from dirt or litter. For sale by Grocers generally. Samples free to all who call at
ROBINSON & PORTER'S.
feb19 1w* 74 Exchange Street.

**Bargains! Bargains!**
**BISHOP & BOURNE**
Propose making a change in their business this Spring, therefore will sell their large stock of
**Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps**
at a great discount from old prices
**FOR CASH.**
Any goods out of style of shop-worn, very cheap. Mens' and boys' thick boots and brogans, at great bargains. We would call especial attention to our stock of Hats. Spring styles silk and felt hats very cheap, and any hats and caps out of style at a great loss.
Don't forget this chance for bargains, as it is one which seldom occurs.
**Bishop & Bourne,**
No. 3 Main Street, Bangor.
feb13 2wd&w

**Valentines.**
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
—AT—
[illegible]

**WE ARE SELLING OFF**
All our old stock of
**BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS**
at astonishingly
**LOW PRICES,**
to make way for new Spring Goods; don't buy till you
**Give Us a Call.**
At the old corner store on Wood's Corner.
**D. P. & F. P. WOOD.**
feb20

**For Sale.**
Or will exchange for property in the city, a house out buildings and about twenty-five acres of land in Levant Village. Enquire of L. A. Bowler, Bangor, or on premises of A. KENNEY.
feb19 dlw*

**For Sale.**
The subscriber offers his Homestead and Blacksmith Shop situated in Kenduskeag Village, for sale. The buildings are well situated as to business and convenience and are in good repair, making one of the best situations for a blacksmith in the country. Thirty-four years' continued attention to this business and failing health have compelled me to put this property in the market, at a very reasonable figure, and on easy terms of payment.
R. M. DOLLIVER.
Kenduskeag, Feb. 15, 1873. dsw*

**Wanted.**
A situation to run a stationary Engine by a man of experience. Reference given. Address
CHAS. J. BOYNTON,
Dover, Me.
feb18 1w*

**SILK HATS!**
In this connection we wish to reiterate our former statement that no one in this city, outside of our establishment, can "Block" or "Press" hats. It is easy to advertise to do it, but only a hatter can perform the job. What is meant by those advertising to "block and press" is the simple operation of ironing, which we continue to do for our customers, free of charge. We can also block hats, because we have hatters to do it; "blocking" and "pressing" are the same thing.
*Conformateur! Conformateur!*
We can supply, at short notice, Conformateurs so that any one can take the exact shape of the head and send to Boston to have a hat made as well as any one advertising in this city, who is not a hatter. We have a Conformateur, and we can also make hats.
**ADAMS BROTHERS,**
No. 5, Kenduskeag Bridge.
feb18

**For Rent.**
Second Tenement in Brick Block on Court street, lately repaired. Possession given immediately. Inquire of DR HAMLIN.
feb19 tf

**Copartnership Notice.**
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Hayes & Jones for the purpose of manufacturing Mens' and Boys' Clothing. We have just received a nice line of
**SPRING WOOLENS**
for Custom Work, and are now ready to give good fits at short notice. We have in connection with our
*CUSTOM DEPARTMENT*
a full stock of Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods which we offer to the trade at the lowest cash prices, at the old stand of S. P. Hayes & Co., No. 2, Pickering Square.
S. P. HAYES.
CHAS. JONES.
Bangor, Feb. 17, 1873.
feb18 2w

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**
**OARS**
of all kinds constantly on hand. Batteau and Scull Oars of the best quality, at the lowest prices. Also, Paddles, Poles, Cant Dogs, White and Yellow Ash Plank and Boards, Staves, Heading and Balusters, at my shop on Market Street, near the old Vose e Depot. All orders promptly attended to, P. O. address, Box 45, Bangor.
feb14 tf DEXTER ANDREWS.

**MUZZY**
**Iron Works.**
Successors to Franklin Muzzy & Co.,
Established in 1836.
*Central and Franklin Streets,*
BANGOR, MAINE,
**Machinists & Iron Founders,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines, Boilers, Water Wheels, Gang and Single Saw Mills, Clapboard, Stave and Sapping Machines.
**Vessel Castings,**
*ANDERSON'S Patent MULEY,*
MUZZY'S IMPROVED SHINGLE MACHINES,
Conceded to be the *best* and *most economical* in the market,
AND DEALERS IN
Circular Saws, Steam Pumps, Judson's Governors, Belting, Packing, &c., &c.,
and all SUPPLIES for Steam and Water Mills.
Also an extensive assortment of
**PIPING, BRASS AND IRON FITTINGS.**
Bangor, Feb. 13, 1873. tf

**NOTICE.**
All persons having unsettled accounts with Gordon Stanford are requested to call and settle the same.
GORDON STANFORD,
jan25 15 West Market Square.

**Penobscot Log Driving Company.**
There will be a meeting of the Penobscot Log Driving Company at the Penobscot Exchange in Bangor, on THURSDAY the 27th inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of any business that may legally come before said meeting.
Per Order of Directors.
ABRAM MOOR, Clerk
Bangor, Feb. 13 1873.

**NOTICE.**
The Mattawamkeag Log Driving Company hereby give notice that the annual meeting of the above corporation will be holden at the office of Chas. D. Bryant, No. 12 Exchange Street, Bangor, on MONDAY, the 24th day of February inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing officers to said corporation for the ensuing year, and to attend to any other business legally coming before said meeting. Also, the Directors will, at the above meeting, receive bids in open meeting, for driving all the logs which is intended to be driven from the Mattawamkeag and its tributaries this year, said driving to be let to the lowest bidder. The first drive to consist of all logs ready, and all the balance to be the second drive, if, nevertheless, more than two drives may be made. Each and every drive is to be driven in clean below the foot of Hemlock Island, Argyle Boom, or on to the jam in Penobscot Boom. Each drive to start from the Gellerson Boom, rear of jam, thence taking all the logs ready at the mouth of Baskahegan stream, thence mouth of Smith Boom, thence mouth of Hawkins brook, thence mouth Whitoplock stream, thence mouth Mud brook, thence mouth Mattagordus stream, thence at Molunkus stream and Mattaseunk, clean into Penobscot Boom, making nine points to be assessed from. The Drives, each of them, to start and be driven by order of the Directors. The Directors reserve the right to reject any bids in the interest of the corporation. Satisfactory bonds will be required for the performance of said driving.
Per order of the Directors.
CHAS. D. BRYANT, Clerk.
Bangor, Feb. 6, 1873. feb7

**Lumber and Dock Timber**
**WANTED,**
IN EXCHANGE
For Locomotive Boilers, Horizontal Engines, Feed Pumps, and other Machinery.
Address, G. H. ANDREWS,
feb1 4w 178 Pearl Street, New York.

**MAINE**
**Probate Manual,**
JUST PUBLISHED,
for sale by
jan23 D. BUGBEE & CO.

**A Good Situation**
For a Tinman that has a small capital to commence business at EAST CORINTH.
F. A. BOND, who has been in business at that place for three years past, is obliged to give up the business on account of his failing health. His stock and tools are now offered for sale. As there is no other shop of the kind in the adjoining towns, it is a very [illegible]
[illegible], Feb. 7th, 1873. 2w

**2310 yds. Hamburg Edgings**
CHEAP.
10 PIECES BLACK CASHMERE, very
500 DOZEN NAPKINS, medium Goods, at half price.
CASE BLACK ALPACAS.
SPRING PRINTS, pretty styles.
AT
**JOSEPH F. SNOW'S,**
**33 MAIN STREET.**
feb8

**NOTICE.**
**E. & S. F. LEIGHTON,**
Will continue the Blacksmithing business in their commodious shop on Harlow street.
The shop will be furnished with first class workmen, and we have engaged the services of the well known horseshoer, M. J. KEILLY for a term of years. We shall endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all customers. jan13 tf

**FURS & GLOVES**
*Made and Repaired*
in good style and at short notice, at
THOS. HERSEY & CO.'S,
Pickering Block, Main St.
jan31

READ THIS, REMEMBER IT, AND INFORM YOUR FRIENDS OF THIS CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY.

For the purpose of reducing our Stock, which from various causes, is unusually large for this season of the year, we will sell BOOTS AND SHOES, for CASH, for the next THIRTY DAYS, cheaper than they have been sold in Bangor for years.
Parties who design purchasing anything in the Shoe line will find it PROFITABLE to call upon us.
Those who have no *immediate* wants to supply will find an INDUCEMENT to purchase for *future* wants.
We continue to manufacture to measure all varieties of Pegged and Sewed Boots for Gentlemen's wear, from the BEST OF STOCK, by FIRST CLASS WORKMEN. WE MEAN BUSINESS!
**E. A. BUCK & CO,**
CORNER STATE & EXCHANGE STS.,
BANGOR.
feb11 d&w Com. copy

**Best Thing in the Market!**
Wonders are being done with DR. MERVINE'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. Bathed upon the flesh it disappears like *magic*, penetrating to the *bone* and giving immediate relief. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame-backs, &c., cannot exist where it is freely used. One bottle will convince anybody that it "beats the world." Price 25 cents. For sale at J. F. PARTEN'S, Botanic Drug Store, Corner State and Exchange streets, and Druggists generally.
feb17 d&w

**Wanted.**
A middle aged American lady wants a situation as housekeeper. Apply at No. 12 Bower street.
feb20

**Back Again!**
**Fogg & Bridges**
Have removed to their
**OLD STAND,**
**47 West Market Square,**
with a full line of
**Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils**
AT LOWEST PRICES.
**Fogg & Bridges,**
BANGOR.
January 20, 1873. d&w

**Cant Dogs**
For Sale Cheap
—AT—
**D. W. GARLAND & CO'S,**
jan27 37 Broad St.

**WANTED.**
A limited number of SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES, for which a liberal price will be allowed in exchange for the new and beautiful
**Keystone Machine.**
For particulars call on or address
G. F. DANFORTH,
aug23 tf Main Street, Bangor

**Stores & Farm for Rent.**
By direction of the Governor and Council, I will sell at public auction, at my office in Oldtown, on the 10th day of March next, at two o'clock P. M., a lease for five years from January 1, 1873, of the shore of Orson Island, commencing at the south line of the public farm on said island, thence northerly around said said island to the Cook, so-called. Said Shore will be sold in three lots: 1st, from the south line of the farm to a point opposite the Pea Cove or lower boom; 2d, from the point last named to the breakwater at the head of said island; 3d, from the breakwater to the Cook. The rents will be payable to the Treasurer of the State of Maine, on the first day of May, annually.
Also, at same time and place, a lease of the lot of land and buildings on the west side of Orson Island, known as the "public farm," for five years from the 5th day of May 1873. The rent will be payable to the Treasurer of the State of Maine, on the first day of July, annually.
GEO. F. DILLINGHAM,
Agent Penobscot Indians.
January 30, 1873. 30t

**SILK HATS**

**SPRING STYLE**
**Broadway Blocks!**
JUST RECEIVED,
Prices from $3.50 to $8.00.
**ADAMS BROS.,**
*5 Kenduskeag Bridge.*
feb5

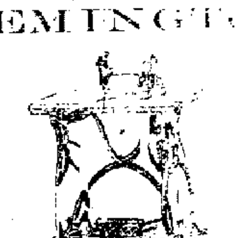
**FOR SALE!**
A complete set of TUB AND PAIL MACHINERY, in good order. The subscriber having worked up all the available timber in the vicinity of his Factory, now proposes to sell his entire machinery now complete for manufacturing,—a good chance for any one that has plenty of Pine or Cedar timber. Any person buying the machinery can have the services of the present agent to put all in good running order. The subscriber would take an interest in the business if desired. For particulars apply to R. S. SIMONDS, at Lynn, Mass. feb3 3w

**Clean Your Silver Ware!**
*TAYLOR'S*
**KLENZER**
Will do it to your perfect satisfaction. It requires no rubbing, and leaves the surface without the appearance of having been scoured, bright as new.
Price 25 cents per Bottle.
We have a full assortment of fine
**Parian Ware,**
in Statuettes, Groups, Busts, &c. Also
French Bronzes, and other Fancy Goods,
of our own importation, at very low prices.
**J. S. Ricker & Co.**
jan27

**Auction Sales.**
**C. S. PEARL,**
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 3 Kenduskeag Bridge, Up Stairs.
FOR SALE. House No. 11 [illegible] with lot 100 feet square [illegible] desirable.
jan8

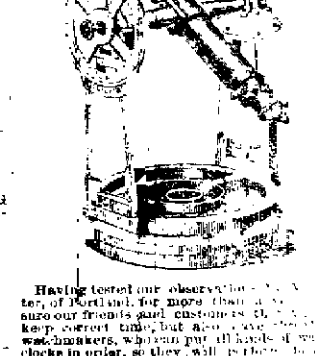
**S. F. PAT[illegible]**
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND [illegible]
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Broad Street, [illegible]
SALES OF
FURNITURE [illegible]
HOUSEHOLD [illegible]
EVERY [illegible]
Good Storage of any [illegible]
Offices, Lofts, and Cellar.
Real Estate and Personal Property [illegible]
[illegible]
REAL ESTATE [illegible]
*Commission Merch[illegible]*
No. 13, [illegible]

**THE NEW REMINGTON**



**Sewing Machine.**
Parties who think of buying a Sewing Machine should not fail to see this new Machine before purchasing. It is pronounced by the [illegible] country to be
THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
ever yet invented.
We take pleasure in offering [illegible] public as a
*Perfect Sewing Machine,*
doing away with all the objections [illegible] by all users of the Sewing Machine.
It has a straight needle, makes the Lock Stitch, and is alike on both sides, and [illegible] feet sewing on every description of material with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the [illegible] finest numbers.
Call and see it before purchasing.
**Thomas P. Kemp, Agent,**
102 Main Street, Bangor
I am also Agent for the
**FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,**
AND THE
**Improved Empire Machine,**
For Tailoring or Leather Work.
We claim that this Machine [illegible] much superior to any [illegible] been offered to the public.
*102 Main Street, Bangor*
THOMAS P. KEMP, Agent.
nov5 d&w

**Correct Time by W. F. Weeks' Transit Observatory.**



Having tested our observatory [illegible] of Portland, for more than a [illegible] sure our friends and customers [illegible] keep correct time, but also [illegible] watchmakers, who can put all kinds of watches and clocks in order, so they will [illegible] most exacting. We also repair all [illegible] cles and jewelry. A fine stock of [illegible] jewelry, and spectacles, for sale [illegible] Bangor for the Boral & Courvoisier [illegible]
W. F. WEEKS,
jan11 d&w In Hight's [illegible]

**GO WEST!**
You can save $4 on each [illegible]
by buying via
*GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY*
To Canada, Detroit, Chicago, [illegible]
Paul, Salt Lake City, Denver, [illegible] Francisco, and all points
*West, Northwest and South*
THE GRAND TRUNK is in splendid condition, is fully supplied with first-class stock, including the
CELEBRATED PULLMAN PALACE CARS
and is making the best connections and quick time of any route from Bangor.
Baggage checked from Bangor to Chicago, [illegible] subject to Custom House examination.
For full particulars enquire at the old [illegible]
No. 32, West Market Square, Bangor.
WM. FLOWERS,
Eastern Agent
aug21

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
**HOLIDAY GOODS**
Gift Books, Chromos, Opera Glasses, Pens and Pencils, Writing Desks, [illegible] sia Wallets, Swiss Carved [illegible] Chess Men, Dominoes, [illegible] Gammon Boards, &c. [illegible]
CHAS. HIGHT'S,
dec23 8 Smith Block

**NOYES & AMES.**
DEALERS IN
**Pure Drugs & Chemicals**
*PATENT MEDICINES*
**Fancy Goods, and Toilet Articles**
41 BROAD, corner WATER STREET
BANGOR.
A skilful Prescription Clerk always in attendance.
may13 tf

**A Reliable Clairvoyant.**
**Mrs. W. H. TOWARD,**
treats all diseases incident to the human [illegible] receipt of $1 and return stamp [illegible] gives information in regard to articles [illegible] All letters containing $1 and stamp will be promptly answered.
Residence, corner Everett and Bower sts., Bangor, Maine. jan18 1w*

**TELEG[illegible]**

**Whig & C[illegible]**

**MAINE**

**DOMES[illegible]**

## TELEGRAPHIC
TO THE
# Whig & Courier.

# MAINE NEWS.

FROM AUGUSTA.
THE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 22.
The Temperance Committee agreed to report next Monday setting apart one ... of the amount received by the State ... for illegal sales of intoxicating liquors, ... used as a fund in aid of the operations ... Reform Club Temperance Association ... State. The Education Committee ... report a School Supervision bill, the ... feature of which is the election of a ... commissioner in each county, the ... other county officers are elected. At ... session of the House, thirty acts ... were passed finally. All reports, ... amendments relating to the cider ... the prohibitory law, have been taken ... anticipation of a new presentation.

The Senate having referred the Harbor Commissioners' bill to the next Legislature, ... refused to concur and indefinitely ... Resolve appropriating $24,000 ... Agricultural College at Orono, was ... Resolve in favor of Indus... ... passed to be engrossed. ... Legislature can easily attend to all ... in time to adjourn finally ... of next week. The tables in ... nearly cleared and most of ... reported finally. A re... ... passed to be engrossed in the ... for a Commission to examine ... proposals, prepare plans, &c., ... the erection of a new Insane ... Resolve appropriating $12,800 for ... School, also that the Governor ... take measures to correct abuses ... passed to be engrossed in ...

THE GREAT STORM.
IN BELFAST.

BELFAST, Feb. 22.
... severe snow storm for several ... last night. Snow fell to the ... eighteen inches and drifts on ... six feet high. The railroad is ... and no trains have arrived or ... to-day.

IN BATH.

BATH, Feb. 22.
... severest snow storm since Christmas, ... here last night, the fall being ... on a level. Our roads are ... blocked and communication with the ... world was completely suspended until ... this afternoon, when a train ... in Portland. On the Knox & Lincoln ... has been made during the ... the track and trains will no ... on Monday with accustomed regularity.

IN LEWISTON.

LEWISTON, Feb. 22.
... foot of snow fell last night which ... has drifted to-day. The drifts ... some places six feet deep in the streets, ... fortunately the snow is very light. ... are much delayed.

IN BRUNSWICK.

BRUNSWICK, Feb. 22.
... storm of last night was by far ... of the season, over a foot of ... badly drifted. The storm ... severe in Farmington. The ... for Boston left here an hour ... The train from Bath arrived ... a quarter late, and the ... two hours and a half ... snow plow of the latter train ran ... Freeport, turned round and ... of the baggage car and ... passenger car. The plow was ... other harm was done. ... train for Lewiston got out of ... and was still there at ... this ...

IN ROCKLAND.

ROCKLAND, Feb. 22.
... snow storm of the season began ... about six P. M. yesterday, and ... the middle of the forenoon today. A great quantity of snow has fallen ... are very badly drifted.

IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 22.
... eighteen inches of snow fell here ... than at any one time this ...

CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, Feb. 22.
... have been no stages between Rockland and Belfast to-day.

FROM PORTLAND.
RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 22.
... afternoon train from Boston was run ... last evening by the 6.45 train ... Boston, smashing the locomotive somewhat and detaining trains.

MARINE DISASTER.
ADDISON VESSEL ASHORE.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.
Schooner L. & M. Knowles of Addison, ... from Brunswick, Georgia, is ashore on George's Island, Boston Harbor; crew safe. The vessel remains tight and will be got off ... discharging part of her cargo.

# DOMESTIC NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.
SLOW WORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. General Newton states that at the present rate of appropriations for making a navigable channel in Hell Gate the work will occupy 16 years.

MEETING OF SPANIARDS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23. A large representation of Spaniards met at the Maison Dorree last evening to celebrate the establishment of the Republic in Spain. Many speeches were made, and in the course of one by Senor De Corto he said that he looked upon the establishment of a Republic as the virtual abolition of slavery in all the Spanish dependencies. During the evening a telegram was sent to the Cabinet and people of Spain congratulating them upon the establishment of a Republican form of government and assuring them of the hearty sympathy and support of all Spaniards in America.

A STREET FIGHT.

At the close of the parade of the Order of United American Mechanics yesterday, and while one Lodge was returning home, a Third Avenue car was driven into the rear of the procession. The Mechanics retaliated and made an attack on the car, using roughly two passengers who persisted in hooting the processionists, and chasing the driver from his post. Others coming to the assistance of the ... processionists, a brisk fist fight was kept up for a short time, but three police on duty in the neighborhood ran to the scene of disturbance and succeeded in separating the combatants. When the processionists resumed their march the men arrested were forced from the officers by the surging mass. News of the row was brought to Police Headquarters, and Superintendent Kelso ordered out the detective force and telegraphed for the reserves of the adjoining precincts. The police soon reached the disturbed locality, but the fight was over. The driver of the car and the Marshal of the Lodge are blamed for the disturbance.

PENNSYLVANIA.
THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23. Great preparations are making for the Centennial meeting at the Academy of Music this evening. Seven hundred men from one establishment are to march in procession with music. A large addition to the subscription of stock is expected.

# WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

## The Senate Mobilier!

## HARLAN'S $10,000 CHECKS!

## CIVIL SERVICE REFORM!

## Extra Session of the Senate Called!

## PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION!

HARLAN'S $10,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. John B. Alley testified that he had no knowledge that the money paid by Durant to Harlan was paid by the Union Pacific Co. Harlan told Alley that if it was a company affair he would return the money at once. Mr. Harlan testified that Durant simply desired to contribute towards the Iowa election. The Committee then adjourned till Monday.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The directions of the Treasury Department relative to examination under the civil service rules as candidates for heads of the Surveyor's office have been changed so as to receive on the list all the clerks in the Customs office at New York who desire to enter into competition for the Surveyorship.

THE MARCH INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the March interest on the 10-40 U. S. bonds, will be paid Monday, 24th inst., without rebate.

By the the President of the United State of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th of March next to receive and act upon such a communication as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene before the transaction of business, at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body, are requested to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the 21st of February, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Ninety Seventh.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THOUSANDS

in distant cities have engaged quarters at the hotels and boarding houses for inauguration week, and large sums have been paid for front rooms on Pennsylvania Avenue, from which to see the procession.

FEELING AMONG MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE ON THE POLAND COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

No members of the House believe that the resolutions by the Poland Committee recommending the expulsion of Ames and Brooks can secure even a majority of the House, much less the two-thirds vote required by the Constitution. Some members of both political parties express the opinion that instead, a general resolution of censure will be passed, affecting all the members of the House concerned in Credit Mobilier operations. At least twenty gentlemen are prepared to speak on the subject, and everybody anticipates exciting proceedings next Tuesday.

LOUISIANA.
DISORDERS IMPENDING—THE WARMOUTHITES ORGANIZING REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, 22. The Times' New Orleans dispatch says that Morton's report to Congress receives unanimous Republican commendation except that portion relative to Judge Durell's action. In consequence of a despatch to McEnery from Warmouth Thursday night urging action, McEnery organized an artillery battalion and a police force, and arranged to seize the whole bench of the Superior Court, besides seizing the Kellogg members returned by both boards, on Friday morning; but the Mayor, Chief of Police, and the entire city government promptly interfered, and prevented the carrying out of the plot. At noon, Friday, the McEnery body ordered its Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring before it Collector Casey as a witness in the returning board case.

PLOT TO OVERCOME THE POLICE.

A later dispatch to the Times, dated New Orleans, 1.30 last night, says that the McEnery Legislature has postponed their proposed action, but still avow the intention to arrest the members of the Kellogg Legislature, and a plot has been discovered to seize all the police stations. Resistance will be made to all the plots, and the police are armed with repeating rifles. The City Council ignores the McEnery Legislature.

MCENERY THREATENS INSURRECTION.

McEnery stated Friday that if Kellogg's crowd passes an appropriation bill they shall never collect the taxes. The people of the State will rise up in revolution in opposition to Kellogg, and the United States forces, if they assist him. He said: "I shall see the people protected, and it will take more regulars than they have to whip us."

THE EX-REBELS ORGANIZING.

The despatch states that the rebel organizations are preparing for the coming struggle and the issue will be on the collection of taxes.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.
THE MODOC TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 22. A courier arrived at Yreka to-night from the Modoc front. He reports that Bob Whittle's Indian wife, Matilda, went to Capt. Jack's camp on Thursday but had not returned up to 4 o'cl'k yesterday. When she left he gave all her rings and jewelry to her husband. Much anxiety is felt for her safety. She was to have returned before the time mentioned.

The Peace Commission were at Cottonwood Creek, forty miles north of Yreka.—They are divided in three councils. Mr Case insists on unconditional surrender. Meacham and Applegate thinks the Modocs have been badly treated. The Superintendent of Indian affairs has been sent for which Meacham favored and Applegate opposed. The people there have no hope of peace as terms are likely to be offered and doubt whether Meacham and Applegate can get a talk with Capt. Jack.

VERMONT.
THE SNOW STORM.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 23. The recent snow storms followed by fearful winds are the worst of the season. The mail train from Boston over the Rutland road which left Boston on Friday morning, arrived here 24 hours late. On Saturday morning the mail train over the same route was 38 hours late.

FROM BOSTON.
DEATHS.

BOSTON, Feb. 22. Deaths in Boston the past week 129, small-pox 8.

STREET PARADE.

The Irish Protestant Societies of Boston and vicinity, paraded to-day, and despite snow blocked streets, made quite an imposing demonstration.

FIRE.

An unoccupied wooden dwelling in Dorchester, owned by C. W. Carpenter, was burned last night. Loss $5,000.

MINNESOTA.
FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22. A man named Ruff and a Mrs. Basen and a young child were found dead in Waseca, Minn., Monday last. The man and woman had been threatened with indictments for adultery and Ruff killed Mrs Busen and the child and then shot himself to avoid trouble.

CHICAGO.
EXTENSIVE FIRE—LOSS $70,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23. Leech & Woolmans distillery at the Union street Yards which took fire last night, was completely destroyed together with all the machinery and stock ... including a warehouse, boarding house, and several small frame structures, were also burned, involving a loss of $90,000, some 12,000 head of Texas cattle were in a shed near the distillery. The roofs of the sheds took fire and it was necessary to let the cattle out, and doubtless many will never be recovered.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the House bill for the distribution of the Geneva Award.

Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution that on and after Monday they should meet at 11 A. M., and take a session from 5 to 7 P. M. Carried.

Mr. Carpenter gave notice that immediately after the Caldwell case he would call up a report of the committee on the Louisiana case.

Mr. Morton gave notice that he would call up the report of the Committee on Elections in the Caldwell case on Monday.

The Post Office appropriation bill came up in regular order.

An amendment providing additional compensation for railroad mail service was concurred in, and so were other amendments agreed to in a Committe of the Whole. The bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.

Leonard Meyers of Pa., presented a preamble and resolution of the Philadelphia Board of Trade declaring that in their judgment the underwriters who paid the loss upon property captured, and destroyed, are entitled to an equal share in the distribution of the Geneva award.

Mr. E. A. Roberts of New York, from the committee of Ways and Means reported the evidence taken in matters pending before it, stated that the evidence implicated no members in either House, but exonerated the individuals and committees of both houses, and offered a resolution referring to the Judiciary Committee, the evidence taken, with instruction to examine so much thereof as relates to Judge Sherman, and to determine whether further investigation of the conduct of Judge Sherman should not be had, with the view of presenting articles of impeachment, if the investigation shall justify such action. The resolution was adopted.

The House then took up the sundry civil appropriation bill with the amendment pending, last evening, being that offered by Mr. Banks of Mass., prohibiting the publication of books or documents by government for gratuitous distribution, and the amendment offered by Mr. Butler of Mass., forbidding any payment of salary or any expenses of officers of the so-called competetive Civil Service examinations.

Mr. Hoar of Mass., opposed Mr. Banks' amendment, and said that that proposition in conjuction with the abolition of the franking privilege were part of the system which sought to deliver the public sentiment of the country and the legislation of Congress into the hands of a few newspapers in the great cities. Instead of the annual meetings of Congress in Washington, the Senators and Representatives might as well stay at home, and read in their libraries the despatches of the Associated Press, or leading articles of editors and register their decrees. His colleague was seeking in this amendment to break down one of the greatest and most important educational influences of the country.

Mr. McKee advocated Mr. Butlers' amendment, denounced Civil Service reform as a fraud and humbug, and related an instance of a most intelligent young man who is now cashier in one of the great banks of the Pacific Slope, who has been rejected in competitive examination because he failed to answer some few questions, while his place was given to a Yankee from Maine who was not fit to be a book-keeper to a boot-black. [Laughter.]

Mr. Conger opposed Mr. Banks' amendment charged the object of it was to prevent the circulation among the people of knowledge of all matters occurring in Congress, and matters of discovery in Agriculture, Geology, Patents, etc. The author of such a proposition, whether he came from Massachusetts or the West, was a monarchist and an aristocrat, [laughter] and one who would have the government conducted after the fashion of the Star Chamber.

Mr. Butler also opposed Mr. Banks' amendment, and after some remarks on that subject said he would pass on to another newfangled notion of the men who n the people had left out of Congress. [Laughter.] That was the civil service reform. He ridiculed the questions put in competitive examinations one of which was to correct the grammar in the sentence, "He is a gentleman and scholar." He did not profess to be much of a grammarian, but he did not know how he could correct that sentence unless he made it read: "He are a gentleman and a scholar." [Laughter.]

Messrs. Burchard, Coburn and Townsend opposed Mr. Bank's amendment. Ellis H. Roberts favored the amendment. Mr. Garfield favored it, but opposed Mr. Butler's amendment. Both Banks' and Butler's amendments were rejected. The amendments agreed upon in the Committee were read and acted on. That requiring a detailed account of the expenditures of secret service money by the Secretary of the Treasury for the suppression of counterfeiting was rejected. That appropriating half a million for the Boston Post Office was adopted. That requiring public buildings to be built by contract and that appropriating $50,000 for a naval station at New London were both rejected. The bill was then passed.

The Washington Monument bill was postponed to Wednesday.

A resolution was adopted that the Election Committee investigate the charges of fraud and corruption made in connection with the election of J. H. Sypherc, of Louisiana.

The river and harbor appropriation bill, appropriating $5,507,400, was taken up.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier Committee, gave notice that he should on Monday move to pass a bill reported by that Committee.

Mr. Sawyer, of Wis., moved to suspend the rules and pass the river and harbor bill with several amendments. Lost.

Mr. Butler endeavored to have the House bill for distributing the Geneva award substituted for the Senate bill, but Mr. Potter, of N. Y., objected, and the House adjourned.

ALABAMA.
PATER PATRIAE.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 22. Both Houses of the Alabama Legislature have adjourned till Monday in honor of Washington's Birthday.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Judge Busteed last night, in the case of the United States upon the affidavit of Hunter, a member of the Legislature, charging L. E. Parsons, Speaker, and Williams, a member of the Legislature, with conspiracy to prevent the election of a U. S. Senator, refused to quash the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—8 P. M.

*Probabilities*

For Monday, in the New England States, diminishing westerly winds and rising temperature.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.
THE UNIVERSITY TESTS.

LONDON, Feb. 22. Disraeli, Lord Cairnes and Gathorne Hardy, member for Oxford University, will meet the members of the House for Dublin to-day, for the purpose of discussing and determining the course to be pursued by the Conservatives in Parliament on the University tests bill.

CONSERVATIVE GAIN.

Robert Vaux Agnew, Conservative candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Wighton. Agnew succeeds George Young, a Liberal, by whom he was defeated at the last general election by 120 in the poll of 848 votes.

A REFUSAL.

LONDON, Feb. 23. The appeal of Edwin James for re-admission to the English Bar has been refused.

GERMANY.
PARLIAMENT CONVOKED.

BERLIN, Feb. 23. The Imperial Parliament of Germany is convoked for the 10th of March.

SOUTH AMERICA.
YELLOW FEVER AT RIO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23. A letter from Rio Janeiro January 29th, states that the yellow fever is still raging there. Five Americans have died including Captain Reed and one of the barque Adelaide Norris of Boston. The frigate Ticonderoga was at Rio, but would leave in a few days to escape the ... One of the 15 men ... at Rio ... ... at 10 ...

WRECK OF A WHALE SHIP—LOSS OF LIFE.
George Murphy, 3d mate, A. Culver, F. Bishop, William Bull and Herman Depken, seamen of the whaler Major Thomas, arrived at Montevideo Dec. 26, and report their vessel lost at sea by foundering, Nov. 8th. Capt. Smith and the 4th mate, Defenbough, were in another boat, and two other boats were in charge of each of the mates, H. Robinson and H. Peters, and it is supposed they were all lost, as a heavy sea was running at the time of leaving the vessel. The above named who were saved, reached the Falkland Islands, whence they were taken by a British schooner to Montevideo.

SPAIN.
ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

MADRID, Feb. 22. Senor Nicholas Salmeron, Minister of Justice, has prepared and will shortly present to the Assembly a bill for the abolition of capital punishment for all offences whatever.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

In the Assembly yesterday, Senors Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Echegaray, Minister of Finance, made statements with reference to the condition of the Republic, tending to allay apprehensions concerning the movements of Carlists and the course of reactionary partizans.

ORDER TO BE MAINTAINED.

The Ministry presented a proposal to apply ten millions of reals from the war fund for the purchase of improved small arms. They also declared that the Government will punish with proper severity all excesses on the part of those who persist in insurrectionary violence.

THE PORTO RICO BILL.

The discussion of the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, was continued yesterday. No progress is reported.

THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 22. Advices from Madrid represent that the Carlist movement is increasing in strength and aggressiveness.

THE TROUBLE AT BARCELONA.

MADRID, Feb. 22. It is officially announced that there has been serious agitation at Barcelona, growing out of the withdrawal from the garrison there of favorite troops. No violence was resorted to however, and quiet has been restored without appeal to forcible measures on the part of the government. The report that the flag of the Commune was displayed at Barcelona or elsewhere is denied.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IMMINENT.

The Imperial to-day announces that the ministry have before them for immediate consideration and decision, questions of the gravest importance, the settlement of which will involve a ministerial crisis. It may be that the crisis will be averted with the loss to the government of the services of Gen. Dcdorloda, minister of war, but it is thought probable that all the ministers who adhere to the radical party will resign.

CONSIDERING THE QUESTION OF A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

MADRID, Feb. 23. Separate meetings of the Republicans and Radical deputies in the Assembly were held yesterday, followed by a council of the ministry to solve the ministerial crisis. The subject was subsequently considered at a sitting of the Assembly in the evening. It is probable that these deliberations will result in the forming of a cabinet wholly Republican.

THE PROBABLE CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.

Changes in the ministry are expected. It is probable that Chas will be Minister of Finance, Swances Minister of Marine, Abarseuga Minister of the Colonies and Shanville Minister of War.

The city is tranquil. A grand Republican mass-meeting will be called for to-morrow.

RESIGNED.

Thirty-two Colonels and 40 Lieut. Colonels of the artillery have resigned and their resignations have been accepted.

CUBA.
DIED—APPOINTED.

HAVANA, Feb. 23. Gen. Franck, Commander of the Central Department, died suddenly to-day. Gen. Mendenna is appointed as his successor.

AN INSURRECTION.

Telegrams to the journals say that an insurrection had broken out in the town of Arecelbo, Porto Rico. The Insurgents raising the cry of "Death to Spain." The insurrection was suppressed by 30 Gen D'Arms; three of the Insurgents were killed.

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Judge Batanero and Mr. Hall, U. S. Consul at Havana, have been appointed Commissioners to take testimony concerning the claims of Americans for damages arising out of the Insurrection. They commenced their investigation on the 14th, and were proceeding satisfactory.

FRANCE.
THE EXPELLED PRIEST.

PARIS, Feb. 22. The Archbishop of Paris has tendered the hospitalities of his house and faternal welcome to the Rev. Mr. Mermillod recently expelled from Switzerland for the persistent exercise of his functions as Vicar Apostolic, despite the prohibition of the Swiss Federal authorities.

BANGOR MARKET.

SATURDAY Feb. 22 1873.

FLOUR. The Western quotations show no particular change in the general feature of the flour market, though ... grades may be mentioned occasionally as being a little dull for the want of immediate demand, but all the ... brands and the higher grades of flour are quoted as being firm. Good Superfine flour including Common to fair extra brands are worth from $7.00 to $8.50 $9.00 and good extras $9.50 to $10.00, and $11.00 per bbl. Fancy brands up to the highest grades, are worth $12.00 to 13.00, and $13.50 per bbl.

GRAHAM FLOUR $9.00 to $9.50 per bbl.

CORN is still selling at just about the cost of transportation added to Western prices, 84 to 87 and 88 cents, per bushel.

MEAL. Corn meal 82 to 85 cents and Rye do $1.10 to $1.20 per bushel. Oat meal $9.00 to $9.50 per bbl.

FINE FEED. Fine middlings $1.50 $1.60, coarse do $1.70 to $1.80 and bran $1.60 to $1.70 per 100 lbs; cotton seed meal $2.00 per 100 lbs. or $40.00 per ton.

SALT. Coarse salt is worth from 35 to 40 cents per bushel, and Bangor butter salt (20 lb boxes) $21 to $22 per hundred boxes.

LIME is in but small demand, selling from $1.30 to $1.50 per cask.

PLASTER, $1.35 per bbl, or $7.50 per ton.

CEMENT $2.15 to 2.25 per cask.

BRICKS The dealers in the article of bricks are waiting for spring prices not caring to sell only in a retail way from $10.00 to 12.00 and $14.00 per M.

PORK. Boston packed, clear, and No. 1 pork is worth from $18.00 to $19.50 and $20.00; mess do $16.50 to $17.00; Bangor packed is worth from $17.00 to $20.00 per bb.

LARD in tierces 9¾ and tubs 10 cents per pound.

FISH. Dry cod fish are not over plenty in market selling at $5.50 to $5.75 and $6.50 per 100 lbs.

SUGAR. This week has shown a trifle advance in the sugar market. Extra C is worth from 11¼ to 12 cents and Granulated 12¾ cents per pound.

CHEESE. The cheese market is showing something of an export demand and a good article sells readily at 18 cents ...

VINEGAR. Manufactured or a Western article up to the best Cider vinegar, country made, 18 to 30 and 35 cts per gallon, and $1.00 for the bbl.

KEROSENE is now selling at 28 cents per gallon and $1.50 for the bbl.

The above are wholesale or package prices.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The following report is obtained by particular observation on the market and the quotations are the prices paid for produce from the country teams this day, or about the average for the week past:

HAY. Though the roads have been reported as being quite bad in almost every direction out of the city, yet the market has been quite well supplied with loose hay during the week, and selling dull, the best qualities bringing from $12 to $14 and only occasionally a load of very extra $15 per ton. For swale and inferior grades the price is only nominal. Pressed hay is plenty in the market and is selling dull at a range of price from $13 to $16 per ton, according to quality.

STRAW. Loose straw is worth on the market from $6.00 to $8.00 per ton.

OATS have sold during the week at 50 to 51 and occasionally a very extra load at 53 cents per bushel.

BARLEY is in but little demand selling from 65 to 60 cents per bushel.

BEANS The best quality of yellow eyed beans are selling at $3.00, and the best hand-picked pea beans at $3.00 to $3.25 per bushel.

BUTTER. The butter market remains about the same as for last two weeks past, a right nice gilt edge article being extremely scarce, and the price paid for such would depend somewhat upon the wants of the purchaser. A common to a fair article of lump butter is in moderate supply and sells at 22 to 25 and 30 cents per pound. Solid butter is worth from 23 to 25, and what the dealers would call a very nice article 28 cents per pound.

EGGS are selling on the market in small lots at 25 cents per dozen, but better travelling and warmer weather will soon place them on the market in greater quantity, and at less price.

POTATOES have not been brought in of late in much larger quantity than to supply the retail trade, and have sold during the week from 65 to 70 and 75 cents per bushel.

APPLES Green apples are worth on the market fm $2.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per barrel for a good fair article up to the best quality.

DRIED APPLES Home raised fruit has not been on the market in anything near the quantity that it was supposed it would be earlier in the season, but Western fruit seems to have somewhat regulated the price. They are worth from 8 to 9½ and 9 cents per pound.

CIDER is brought into market mostly by contract being sold at 20 to 25 cents per gallon, barrels extra.

HONEY is not at all plenty on the market on account of the unusually poor season. It is worth in bulk or pails, from 20 to 25 cents, and in small boxes from 25 to 30 cents per pound.

POULTRY is now being brought into market in light supply and good birds of most any description find a ready sale. Turkeys are worth from 18 to 20 and 21 cents per pound and Chickens 18 to 20 and 22 cents per pound. Geese are worth 18½ cents per pound. Ducks at 25 cents to $1.00 per pair.

FRESH FISH. Fresh cod fish are worth on the market from 4 to 5 cents and ... from 10 to 12 cents per pound. ... are brought into market quite plenty, and sell mostly for ... at 25 to 30 cents per bushel.

FRESH MEATS. ... are plenty on the market ... Western ... are worth from 7 to ... in a few instances the ... [illegible]

WOOD AND COAL. Dry hard wood sells at $6.50 a ... according to quality and ... [illegible] ... $8.50 to $11.00 per ton. ... [illegible]

## LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

—All over town—the snow.

—No cases in the Police Court Saturday.

—Thomaston is to have a firemen's ball to-morrow evening.

—The Masonic fraternity of Dexter are to have a social re-union on Wednesday evening next.

—Annual meeting of the Mattawamkeag Log Driving Company at C. D. Bryant's office at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

—Judge Kent will preside at the February term of the S. J. Court for Piscataquis county, which begins at Dover to-morrow.

—Mr John F Ham, of Foxcroft, has been appointed Deputy Sheriff, vice S. R. Jackson, deceased.

—Mrs. M. W. Campbell will lecture in Dexter town hall next Thursday evening on "What shall we do for our sons?"

—Dexter is to have a masquerade ball next Friday evening, with music by Andrews, and costumes from Prescott's in this city.

—Unhappy beings—railroad men and street commissioners for the past two or three days.

—Masquerade ball in Music Hall under the auspices of the ladies' select class in dancing, this evening.

—Eel River station on the N. B. & C. Railway, squirms out of its slippery cognomen on March 1st, and becomes Benton.

—A dispatch from Eastport states that a distinct shock of earthquake was felt there at 7:25 Saturday morning. It sounded like a heavy wagon going over frozen ground.

—The steamer Katahdin arrived at Winterport at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the express messengers and others were nearly three hours coming up to this city.

—A little son of Mr. Albert Ball of Mapleton, four year old, was about three weeks since kicked by a horse on his head. He lingered until Thursday last, when he died.

—Saturday was a holiday and consequently we have no money, stock and provision market reports from New York and elsewhere this morning.

—Stiggins is the only man we have seen who is pleased with the great storm. He says he can have his house shingled now, without buying or hiring lumber to build stagings.

—Our readers will catch the drift of our meaning when we say it now use to blow about storms in the West this season—Maine is ahead this time. And yet we are not happy.

—William Wiseman, who was sent to the Reform School from this city, undertook to escape from that institution last Thursday, but was captured at the railroad station before leaving the same day.

—We understand that the "Reform Club" of Ward 7 have nominated Amos Pickard, Esq., as candidate for Alderman, and Messrs. Wm. Phillips, Thomas Williams and Edward Conners, as candidates for Councilmen, to be supported at the coming municipal election.

—Mrs. J. P. Moore, who had one leg broken and was injured about the face, chest and back, in the accident on the Grand Trunk last week, belonged in Dexter, and was returning home from Racine, Wis. She is rapidly recovering from her injuries.

—A young man named Charles Price, who belongs in Philadelphia, but who came to this city from Halifax, fell in a fit on Main st, about 6 o'clock Saturday evening. He was taken up by the police and carried into the Harriman House, where he was kindly cared for and in a short time recovered.

—A good-looking and well-dressed fellow, who said he belonged in St. John, and was about to open a liquor saloon on Broad st., in this city, desappeared from his boarding place in Brewer a few days since, with two watches and some clothing belonging to other boarders. They are very anxious to see him.

—Jason Weeks, Esq, has returned from Boston with the $1000 Bangor City bond and six $30 coupons, stolen from him in New York about a year ago which were recently sent to the Merchants National Bank of Boston to await his call. We learn that no clew has been obtained to the whereabouts of the remaining seven bonds of which he was robbed.

FASHION. The Hibernian Dramatic Club have postponed the presentation of the comedy "Fashion" at Oldtown this evening, as it would be doubtful as to their arrival there in time to make the necessary preparations for the evening. We understand that they are to reproduce the piece here in a few weeks, and a full house is sure to greet them, judging from the very favorable opinions expressed by those present on Friday evening.

NOT QUITE A FIRE. A dense smoke filling the audience room and pouring out of the windows of the Central Church yesterday morning startled passers by, who raised an alarm of fire. The department as usual turned out promptly, but its services were not needed, as the smoke arose from some wood which had been placed in the "hot-air box" of the furnace and forgotten until its "cooking" produced the smoke which alarmed everybody in the neighborhood.

ALMOST A FIRE. About ten o'clock on Saturday night some young men coming down Washington st., saw a bright light in L. D. Higgins' blacksmith shop which appeared to be on fire inside. Two of them tried to effect an entrance while the others started to notify the police, whereupon officers Baker and Graves went into the building and discovered that a box containing ashes had taken fire and was burning furiously. They threw it out into the snow and prevented a conflagration and the turning out of the Fire Department.

THE SNOW STORM.

HOW IT STRUCK AND STUCK THIS CITY—THE FIGHT OF THE SHOVEL BRIGADE—THE STAGES DELAYED—DITTO THE TRAINS—ACCIDENT ON THE MAINE CENTRAL, ETC., ETC., ETC.

The snow storm which so quietly commenced early Friday evening promised to be nothing unusual, and no one supposed it would exceed any that have preceded it, but before midnight the northeast wind accompanying it increased to a perfect gale. All the remainder of the night "it snew and blew," and with the exception of an hour or so in the forenoon, the storm continued till the middle of Saturday afternoon, when it reluctantly cleared away. Nearly two feet of snow fell on a level—that is, there would have been that amount if it had remained on a level, for we doubt if a single snow-flake remained where it fell, so powerful was the gale. Drifts of astonishing height were piled up on every hand; the streets were buried under unknown depths, and the snow-plow, drawn by four huge horses hitched up tandem, though perambulating all over the city most of the day, failed to find the sidewalk except in spots where the wind had been sweeping.

Armies of shovellers were busy all day Saturday, and yesterday it was necessary to do their work over again, the wind during the night having thrown the light snow back in drifts fully equal to those first deposited. Roads were covered with banks so deep that it was requisite for their safety to clear them ... [illegible] ... their trips altogether. The Ellsworth stage arrived Saturday morning, but two and a half hours late, as the storm was not so heavy in that direction. The Bucksport stage left on time, but returned after reaching Brewer village, and yesterday morning the driver made another start in a single team, hoping to get through. The Dixmont stage which returned after an ineffectual start Saturday, tried it again yesterday morning, and as it had not returned last night, we presume it got a fair start. The Corinth stage came in Saturday and left as usual; that from Exeter arrived four hours late, and did not attempt to return, but will try to-day. Up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Monroe, Bradford, and South Levant, Dixmont, Castine and Belfast stages, due Saturday had not arrived. The Aurora stage, due at 11 A. M., arrived at 5 P. M. Saturday. The driver reports that the road between this city and Eddington Bend has not been so badly drifted for twenty years.

The trains had an equally hard time with the stages. The Bangor & Piscataquis train from Dover arrived here about 11 o'clock Saturday forenoon, and immediately returned to Oldtown, where another train was made up of three engines, with a snow-plow and mail car, which left that place for Dover at 3 P. M. After going six miles the train found an unconquerable drift, and returned to Oldtown, where it stopped until yesterday forenoon. At 10.30 A. M. another start Doverward was made, this time with a full supply shovellers and provisions to feed them.

The E. & N. A. train from St. John, due here 6.12 P. M. Saturday, was detained some by the snow, and got off the track at Milford, which delayed its arrival until 1 o'clock yesterday morning. No train left for St. John until 1 P. M. On the New Brunswick end of the road the storm was not so heavy, and we understand that it was mostly rain in St. John. The Superintendent started back a train, consisting of three engines, with snow plow and flanger, and a large force of laborers, soon after sunrise yesterday, to endeavor to clear the track.

The train on the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, which left St. Stephen Saturday morning, had reached McAdam Junction at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, after working hard all night.

No night express train from Boston came to this city Saturday or Sunday mornings. That which left here Friday night got no farther than Clinton, where it stopped in a siding until Saturday morning, taking a fresh start then. This train, together with the train for Boston which left this city about four hours' late Saturday forenoon, had reached Portland yesterday afternoon, after numerous mishaps, none of which were serious, however.

The trains coming east fared worse, however. Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a sort of camp-meeting of passenger trains at Waterville, and at 3 o'clock Conductor Gray's train, the night express that left Boston Friday night, the express which left Boston at 8.30 Saturday morning, and the night express from Boston which should have arrived here yesterday morning, "consolidated," and in charge of Conductor Gray started for this city. When about a mile beyond Burnham, (or twelve miles from Waterville), while the three locomotives were going into a drift at full speed, two of them and the snow-plow, which was ahead, went off the track into the ditch. Alonzo Towle, engineer of the "Gold Hunter," was slightly injured, as also was J. Lucy, fireman of the shifting engine from this city. Engineer Sinclair, of the "N. R. Bontelle," was severely bruised and it is feared seriously injured internally.

A man was immediately sent to Burnham station and a dispatch forwarded to Waterville for assistance, which was sent as soon as possible. Meanwhile the wind which had been blowing all day, had increased in force, and the drifts were growing deeper and deeper, rendering it more dangerous than ever to proceed.

At 11 P. M. the consolidated train with five engines was still at Burnham.

At 2:30 this A. M. the consolidated train left Newport on it way to this city.

CITY AFFAIRS.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
Feb. 22, 1873.

The resignation of John S. Ricker, as City Auditor was read and accepted—and an order passed for the Mayor to appoint an Auditor of the Treasurer's and Collector's accounts.

John S. Ricker having been elected Alderman of Ward 1, appeared and was qualified by the Mayor.

*Reports accepted*—

Of Committee on Sewers on communication of H. Gale, asking for reconstruction of sewer on Hancock street, and matter referred to next City Council; of same Committee on petition of Abbie Adams for repair of Brown street sewer; of same Committee on petition of Mrs. P. C. Plummer for sewer on Jefferson street; of same Committee on petition of D. Hearlehy and others for sewer on Carr street, and petitioners severally granted leave to withdraw; of same on assessments of certain parties on Fourth street for extending sewer, and assessments established as recommended.

*Petitions, etc., referred*—

Of Champion Hook and Ladder Co., for 25 fire caps, etc., and also of Chief Engineer of Fire Department for additional lot for stable for steamers' horses, severally referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Adjourned to Thursday evening next at 7½ o'clock.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Communication from John S. Ricker Alderman elect from Ward 1, resigning office of Auditor, accepted and ordered on file in concurrence.

Order for Mayor to employ suitable person or persons to examine and audit accounts of Collector and Treasurer for present municipal year passed in concurrence.

*Reports accepted*—

Of Committee on Sewers on communication of H. Gale asking for new sewer on Hancock street, and communication referred to next City Council in concurrence; of same Committee on petitions of Mrs. P. C. Plummer for sewer on Jefferson street; of Abbie Adams for repair of sewer on Brown street; and of D. Hearlihy, et als, for sewer on Carr street; and petitioners granted leave to withdraw in concurrence; of same Committee in relation to sewer on Fourth street, west of Cedar street, and assessments established in concurrence.

Revised list of Jurors adopted in concurrence.

*Petitions, etc., referred.*

Of Champion Hook and Ladder Co., for appropriation for fire hats and repairs on house, and communication of E. Low, Chief Engineer, recommending purchase of lot for stable, severally referred to Committee on Fire Department in concurrence.

Adjourned to Thursday evening next.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUR FOREST HOME is a tale of much interest, designed for young readers, and was written by the author of Robert Joy's Victory etc. The story is one of school life under a private teacher, whose history is the prominent feature. It is excellently written, the style being well adapted to the understanding of young readers, and through the whole runs a moral inculcating a valuable lesson in true manhood. Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston, and for sale by Messrs. ... F. & W. G. Duren. ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... lons committed by the Modocs, from 1846 up to the present time. In 1847 they cut off and massacred a party of twenty-eight persons at Bloody Point; two years later they murdered a party of eighteen persons near Tule Lake. In 1851 they murdered three persons near Lost River; and in the next year, near Bloody Point, they murdered thirty-seven persons. The names are given of thirty to forty men, in addition to those included above, whose deaths are known to have been caused by prowling bands of Modocs. This tribe has always been war like and aggressive.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Colfax's South Bend, Ind., neighbors are preparing him an ovation for his return.

Oakes Ames is said to compare the Poland report to the conviction of a man for murder, without finding the corpse of his victim.

The best the *Post* can say for the Democratic nominations in Connecticut is that Ingersoll "is supported by a ticket of excellent construction and unimpeachable merit throughout."

The St. Louis *Republican* says of the Bogy investigation: "It is not maintained that the additional facts and circumstances show the Colonel to have been guilty, and we are far from making the charge; but they do show the investigation has not been thorough, and so make the new Senator's pretended exoneration empty and valueless."

The Meriden, Conn., *Republican* is justly severe on the New Haven papers which refuse to support the party nominees simply because their favorite failed of the nomination, and adds: "If the Republican ticket should happen to be elected without their assistance, as now seems probable, their mortification will be greater than it now is over their failure to control the State Convention."

The St. John *Telegraph*, in anticipation of the assembling of the Dominion Parliament, does not believe the gloomy forebodings of the opposition press will be realized. While it regrets the changes in the Cabinet, it sees no weakness of the Administration threatened, and thinks that the opposition would develop its lack of strength should it risk a test vote on the election of Speaker.

An investigation at Jefferson City, Mo., develops evidence that under Gratz Brown's administration certain Democrats actually stole four stone walls, valued in the aggregate at about $10,000. Granite to that amount mysteriously disappeared from the stone works of the Penitentiary, and nobody seems to know where it has gone.

NEW MUSIC.

We have from Messrs. E. F. & W. G. Duren the following pieces of music: Christmas Gift's March, Paradise Mazurka and Laughing Eyes of other days, song and chorus. Published by J. L. Peters, New York.

BUSINESS ITEMS.


HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—White swellings, felons, stiff joints, chilblains, burns, contusions, have no terrors for those who possess Holloway's Ointment and know its properties. In all internal diseases rely on the Pills. Sold 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Price 25 cents per box or pot. Ask for new style; the old is counterfeited.

"SWEDISH HELP has supplied many New England families with satisfactory service. New Bedford alone called for one hundred domestics last fall, from Mr. Bergland, whose card appears in our columns to-day. ... dlt

MR. FRANK KINSMAN—Dear Sir:—Our sales for Adamson's Balsam increase every week. Please send us five gross. If the sales continue to increase in the future as they have in the past three months, we shall have to buy ten gross a month.
Respectfully yours,
W. F. PHILLIPS & CO.
feb22 ... eod1t

One paper of COLLINS' ... in the season of Spring may save one a long sick ness. Their success is remarkable. For sale by Bradbury. feb15—2m

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS.—For the best and cheapest Musical Goods of all kinds go to Potten & Wheeldon's.

SAFE DEPOSIT INTEREST BANK.—The Safe Deposit Interest Bank continues to pay 7 3-10 per cent on deposits. For conditions see advertisement in our Special Notices.

Notwithstanding the persuasions of parties interested in other hotels, the travelling public continue to patronize the Lynde Hotel at Rockland, and rejoice in clean rooms, comfortable beds, and a well furnished table.

WEDDING VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS. We are prepared to print cards of all kinds in the neatest manner, and with latest styles of type.

ON THE CORNER!

Watch Repairing

The undersigned would inform the public that he has taken the Corner Window in

BRADBURY'S DRUG STORE,

AT THE CORNER OF HAMMOND & CENTRAL STS.

Where he will carry on

WATCH REPAIRING

in all its various branches.

J. G. LEONARD,

No 8 Smith Block,

feb10 In Bradbury's Drug Store,

Parlor Suits!

—IN—

Plush, Terry and Hair Cloth

of all the Latest Styles.

Parlor Suits repaired and re-covered in the best possible manner, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

DOLE BROTHERS

Warerooms,

Hammond Street, Bangor, Me.

feb7 d&w

COD FISH

For Sale Cheap,

—AT—

D. W. GARLAND & CO'S

jan25 No. 37 Broad St.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

—AND—

Holloway's Ointment.

The grand principle that operates in these wonderful medicines, is the power that they possess in purifying the turgid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the finest Vegetable Extracts, Herbs, and Medicinal Gums. Possessing not a grain of mineral in their combination, they never expose those who use them to any danger, at any time or season. No mother need hesitate to prescribe them to her children, and the most delicate constitution can use them with as great a benefit as the most vigorous and powerful frame.

HOLLOWAY & CO., Sole Proprietors,

78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are sold at 25 cts. ... and $1 per box or pot. A great saving is made by ... the larger sizes.
... Agent, Bangor.
... d&w1y20

... 1873.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Bangor Post Office, Feb. 22, 1873. Persons calling for any of these letters, will please say 'Advertised,' and give the date of the list.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Adams, S E
Ames, Samuel D
Arnold, Perry M 2
Angleman, John
Ames, J H

B
Banks, G S
Bateman, Capt Ruel
Baker, Alden
Bradman, Clarence

C
Crain, Geo O

D
Dale, S H
Dunham, Joseph S
Dennett, Hillman S

E
Emerson, Gilbert
Ellison, Chas

G
Gowen, John

H
Hallen, John
Henry, John T
Hurd, Fred
Hanson, E
Howard, David F 2
Holyoke, Dr
Hazenton, A M

J
Jordan, Capt Wallace
Jones, J L

K
Knowles, William
Kahn, S

L
Leonard, William & Co
Larkin, R S
Lenox & Burgess

M
Marsh, Walter
Miller, William
McBrien, Oswald
Marlowe, John
McNamee, John
McCrystle, James
Mills, Cyrus N
Mace, C C
Menzes, Capt C F H
Mayland & Co
Mayo, C W

O
O'Hara, John
O'Lease, Dennis

P
Peirce, Wm H
Page, Oscar J
Pugh, John
Putman, J R
Prince, John
Pressey, J W
Pollard, Jas W
Parsons, H A
Pripple, Chas
Pendleton, Byron

R
Ramsdell, Oliver
Rowe, M A
Robinson, Daniel

S
Sweeney, William
Shanon, Patrick
Smith, James A
Sherman, Geo H
Shephard, Frank

T
Tyler, S P
Tobin, Owen

V
Valentine, E K

W
Wilson, Chas E
Wood, Chas
Wesgate, G S
Willis, John
Welch, M
Whalen, Patrick

LADIES' LIST.

A
Aborne, miss Susie
Adams, mrs John

B
Baterly, mrs J

C
Crowell, mrs J H
Gates, mrs Thos
Chaplin, Daniel

D
Dole, Maria S
Dalices, mrs Annie M
Delaney, Elizabeth
Dailey, miss Margaret

F
Flanigan, Sarah
Ford, miss Mehitabel

G
Gragg, mrs Lucy W
Gage, mrs E
Gerrish, Evan H

H
Handy, mrs J M
Holbrook, mrs Fannie
Hodsdon, Emma E
Hunter, miss Maggie

J
Jesison, mrs Ella E
Johnston, miss Mynia A

K
Kenney, mrs Michael
Keuld, mrs Pitt
Kimball, Etta C

L
Luce, Minnie E
care of Hebron Luce

Lakin, miss Jennie J

M
McCarthy, mrs
Mayhew, mrs Cornelia
McLaughlin, mrs Almira
Mills, Ann
Muncey, mrs E M
McDonald, miss Maggie
Miller, Mattie
Maxwell, miss Ella M
McQuade, mrs Allie

N
Nickerson, miss Amelia C

P
Patten, mrs Mary D
Plummer, miss Adelia F
Peavey, miss Adah D

Q
Quimby, miss Kellie

S
Small, mrs E
Stubbs, mrs J A
Smith, mrs Malvina
Shephard, Nellie E
Smith, miss Sarah
Smith, miss Josie
Simmons, miss A E
Snow, miss Eta
care Wm Snow

T
Tilton, mrs Almira

W
Webster, miss Mary E
Wiggin, mrs Rudolph R
Wescott, mrs Mary

A. B. FARNHAM, P. M.

The Last Half Million

OF THE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

ISSUED BY THE

CHICAGO, ... & ...

Railroad Company.

Are now offered for sale, about $5,500,000 having already been sold.

The road (212 miles in length) is the air-line low-grade route to Chicago from the Indiana Coal Fields.

That portion of the road (132 miles) which has been in operation since December, 1871, has earned over and above all expenses,

$262,313.48,

its interest obligation upon Bonds, for the same time, being but $160,416.67 gold.

The net earnings increased from $15,853.45, in December, to $28,399.62, in October the latter being at the rate of $340,795.44 per annum. The total interest liability upon the total issue of Bonds upon the whole is $280,000 gold. The 132 miles are, therefore, earning, net, more than enough to pay interest upon the entire bonded debt upon the 212 miles.

These figures give the best assurance, to careful investors, that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are SAFE BEYOND QUESTION.

The Indiana Division, giving direct access to the coal mines, and completing the connection between them and Chicago, will be in operation by January 1st, and the earnings of the road will be thenceforth largely increased.

The company is not in debt, and owns a large and very valuable real estate in Chicago, beside having an equipment of twenty-four first-class locomotives and about 800 cars.

The Bonds are at the rate of $18,500 per mile, are for $1,000 each, and have forty years to run, the interest (at 7 per cent gold), payable in New York, April 1st, and October 1st.

The present price is 90 and interest from October 1st, the Company reserving the right to advance the price at any time.

Early orders are suggested, in order to secure any portion of this extremely desirable loan.

For further particulars, statement of earnings, maps of the line, &c., apply to

Messrs. Bowler & Merrill,

Bankers & Brokers,

12 Exchange St. Bangor, Me.

OR

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.

Bankers.

23 Nassau St., New York,

General Agents.

de19 d&w3m

GROCERIES

Wholesale and Retail.

At the Store, formerly occupied by

MUTUAL STORE CO.,

Central St.,

May be found a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

FANCY AND OTHERWISE.

The former Proprietor, J. C. MITCHELL, Esq., will give his constant attention to the wants of customers, and trusts a continuance of his former large patronage.

Geo. C. Pickering.

Bangor, Dec. 28, 1872. tf

Hardware!

NEW STORE!
NEW GOODS!

JAMES C. BUZZELL

wishes to say to his friends and the public that he has opened a Hardware Store at

No. 55 West Market Square,

where he intends to keep as fine a stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c.,

as can be found in this market.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Remember the place,

JAMES C. BUZZELL

No. 55 West Market Square.

Bangor, Jan. 10, 1873.

Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. P. ..., who will continue business as carpenter and builder at the old shop.
J. P. ...
...



NewspaperARCHIVE.com

NO HOME.

When the honeysuckles bloom,
And the wrens flutter o'er
Their nest in the pine,
As they have for years before,
My heart flutters For
A long-deserted nest,
And cries out for home
Home and rest.

When wild roses shed their leaves
O'er the rocks with moss o'ergrown
And I think of the summers
That over them have flown,
My heart would be a rose,
To wither, year by year,
Its petals o'er the rock
Changeless and dear.

When the night-winds in the pines
Sing their songs of the sea,
And I seem to be rocked
As my mother rocked me,
And dream I am lying
Below the ground-bird's nest,
With the pines above me sighing,
In dreamless rest—

'Tis sweet to know a home
Awaits me, still,
'Neath shadows of leaves,
On a breeze-haunted hill.
There my father's ashes lie,
There on Mother Earth's breast,
My heart will find a home
Home and rest.

—[Appletons' Journal.

ALL SORTS AND SIZES.

Texas has snow drifts.

Incendiaries are swarming Texas.

A brother of Gen. Price died in Texas recently.

Modoc punch is a popular California beverage.

London is to have a new eighty acre park. And Boston?

Missouri farmers are just beginning to gather their last year's corn crop.

Lydia Thompson will give a benefit to the Cincinnati newsboys.

Nast is engaged on a series of cartoons of the Sandwich islands.

H. J. Byron will write a new play for Mrs John. Wood.

A San Francisco dog took possession of a street and ran it for two days.

The local of the Mobile Register is over seventy years old.

A Peoria, Ill., girl is the best scholar in the whole country.

They think they have more than their share of small pox at Green Bay, Wis.

Brandon, Wis., has organized a whittling club. We suppose their motto is "cut stick."

The woman suffragists are badgering the Missouri Legislature for the right to vote.

A German savings bank with a capital of $500,000 is to be established at Quincy, Ill.

Two students of Trinity College, Dublin, were arrested recently for engaging in a snow ball riot.

A man and a [illegible] in Atlanta, Ga., raised $[illegible] worth of cotton last year without any assistance.

An English poet has written an ode to the Mikado, which will be translated into Japanese and presented to him.

A grandson of Curran, the great Irish orator, died recently from the effects of an overdose of laudanum.

Robert Lytton has resigned his position as Secretary of Legation at Vienna, since inheriting his father's title.

The best crop of Pittsburgh the past season, is said to have paid fifty dollars an acre to growers.

A man in Terre Haute has a collection of twenty-two canes, which have been thrown at a mad dog in his front yard.

The new French electoral law fixes 25 years for the minimum age of electors, and 30 years for minimum age of deputies.

The principals of public schools in Cincinnati propose to resign and seek more profitable employment.

A New Haven father is building a hall in that city, to seat 700 persons, for his son, who is a musical prodigy, to play in.

Curling amusement frequently manifests itself on the street by stepping into mud-puddles with the cheerful remark: "That isn't very deep."

Wolves are very plenty in Iowa, and the farmers can't step out of their back doors, after dark, without falling over one of these animals.

An innocent female justice in Wyoming anxiously enquired of a lawyer the other day: "Who is this Highlow Jack that I hear so much about?"

A Tennessee lady, during the recent cold weather, took a horseback ride over into Indiana, two hundred miles away, to visit her relatives.

The property of Rev. Vyvyan H. Moyle, who is now on trial at the York Assizes, Eng., on a charge of forgery, was sold at auction recently.

A man in the West Indies claims to have discovered a tree from the fruit of which a cure is obtained which will make the toughest steak tender.

The Dowager Lady Bridport, niece of Lord Nelson, and the only surviving child of William, first Earl Nelson, died recently in London.

The original painting of Paul de la Roche's "L'Hemicycle," which was secured during the uprising of the Paris Commune, is in a private gallery in Baltimore.

A conductor was lately arrested in Cincinnati for "bulldozing" who is the inventor of the contrivance for the encouragement of honesty among the gentlemen in his recent line of business.

A [illegible] recovered from a photograph of an actress which he had drawn in a lottery, and the wife put out one of his eyes under the impression that it was a local affair.

Milwaukee papers tell of a little boy who was killed while sliding downhill by running into a telegraph wire, which a few days' thaw had brought above the surface of the snow.

A Cincinnati audience suddenly found themselves in the dark while listening to a play the other night. As the manager had omitted to pay his gas bill the manufacturers concluded to teach him the value of it.

S[illegible], Ind., has a continuous City Council. An order was recently passed by that body requiring citizens whose families were afflicted with any contagious disease, such as the measles, whooping cough, or mumps, shall hang out a red flag, and, on the recovery of the patient burn all his or her clothing.

# Sportsmen

AND

# TOURISTS

Visiting the Maritime Provinces, can be supplied with all requisite materials for the

# FOREST LAKE, RIVER.

—AT—

## Mackenzie Brothers,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SILK MERCERS

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

42 King Street, St. John, New Brunswick.

The Prices at the above establishment reliable.

## DR. H. A. BARROW

may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private office,

18 MAIN STREET, BANGOR,

from 9 till 1 and from three till 6 P. M., and at

FRANKLIN HOUSE

from 6 till 8 P. M.

Hundreds are suffering from the effects of early indiscretion, who may be restored to health and strength by consulting an educated Physician, who has made these diseases a specialty.

Dr. Barrow's treatment, during an extensive practice of many years, has been eminently successful in curing Nervous, Mental and Physical Debility, Exhaustion, Inaptitude for Business or Application, Dimness of Sight, Giddiness, or Noises in the Head or Ears, Painful Dreams, Pimples on the Face or Body, want of Nervous Force, Timidity, Bashfulness in Society, Pains in the Back or Loins, Impaired Memory, Irritability, Weakness of the entire System, Palpitation of the Heart, General Indecision, and numerous other symptoms, leading to Premature Decay, Impotence, Sterility, Premature Senility, &c.

The Doctor particularly invites those patients whose cases have been neglected or pronounced incurable, to place themselves without delay under his care, assuring them all that can be accomplished by science, skill, and the successful results of a long practice, will be a their service.

He distinctly states no case will be undertaken unless a permanent cure can be guaranteed.

All letters containing the usual consultation fee of $5, and fully describing the case, will be immediately attended to.

All letters and parcels for Dr. Barrow to be directed to Franklin House, Bangor.

oct23 tf

## J. W. PERRY,

DEALER IN

# Coffins, Caskets,

—AND—

*FURNITURE of all Kinds,*

Oldtown, Maine.

aug14 Tu&Sm

# MUSIC.

A good assortment of SHEET MUSIC may be found at S. F. COBB'S, No. 5, Gothic Block, Main street

feb7

# Physician's Card.

*W. H. SIMMONS, M. D.*

Office with Dr. W. H. Brown.

Residence, 124 Hammond Street.

Particular attention paid to Diseases of the Skin, the Eye, and the Ear.

Bangor, February 6, 1873. 4w*

# OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Third Session of the Forty-second Congress.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 6.]

AN ACT to amend the one hundred and thirty-third section of an act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one hundred and thirty-three of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be so amended as to authorize the transmission by mail of packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, of any weight, for each of such packages, not exceeding four pounds, at a rate of postage of one cent for each two ounces or fractions of an ounce of such package or packages: Provided, That all matter of the third class must be prepaid in full by postage stamps at the office of mailing.

Approved, January 9, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 7.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four:

For army pensions to invalids, widows and dependent relatives, revolutionary pensions, and pensions to soldiers of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve; and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation, or commutation therefor; also, for compensation to pension-agents, and the expenses of the several agencies, and for fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided for by the acts of April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixteen; July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; July seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six; February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six; February twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; February second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; July fourteenth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June sixth and July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty six; July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeenth and July eighth and eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy; February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and February twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and all other pension laws, thirty million dollars;

For navy pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, and pensions to sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation or commutation therefor, compensation to pension agents, expenses of agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided by the acts of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred [illegible], February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, July fourteenth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, June sixth and July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, June seventeenth and July eighth and eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, and February twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and other pension laws, [illegible] hundred and eighty thousand dollars: Provided, That the appropriation of [illegible] navy pensions and the other expenditures under that head, shall be paid from the income of the navy pension-fund so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose.

Approved, January 10, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 8.]

AN ACT supplemental to and amendatory of an act entitled "An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections," approved February nineteen, eighteen hundred and fifty one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all contested election cases the time allowed for taking testimony shall be ninety days, and the testimony shall be taken in the following order: The contestant shall take testimony during the first forty days; the returned member during the succeeding forty days, and the contestant may take testimony in rebuttal only during the remaining ten days of said period. Such testimony to be taken upon written notice. Testimony may be taken at two or more places at the same time.

SEC. 2. Depositions of witnesses residing outside of the district and beyond the reach of a subpoena may be taken before any officer authorized to take depositions in contested election cases in the district in which the witness to be examined may reside.

SEC. 3. That the party desiring to take a deposition or depositions under the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is an amendment, shall give the opposite party notice, in writing, of the time and place, when and where, the same will be taken, as well as of the name of the witnesses to be examined, and of the name of an officer before whom the same will be taken. The notice shall be personally served upon the opposite party, or upon any agent or attorney of his authorized by him to take testimony or cross-examine witnesses in the matter of such contest, if, by the use of reasonable diligence, such personal service can be made; but if, by the use of such diligence, personal service cannot be made, the service may be made by leaving a duplicate of the notice at the usual place of abode of the opposite party. The notice shall be served so as to allow the opposite party sufficient time by the usual route of travel to attend, and one day for preparation, exclusive of Sundays and the day of service. And the taking of the testimony may, if so stated in the notice, be adjourned from day to day. The notice, with the proof or acknowledgment of the service thereof, shall be attached to the depositions, when completed. The party notified as aforesaid, his agent or attorney may, if he so elect, name an officer (having authority to take depositions in such cases) to officiate, with the officer named in the notice, in the taking of the depositions; and if, both such officers attend, the depositions shall be taken before them both sitting together, and be certified by them both. But if only one of such officers attend the depositions may be taken before and certified by him alone. It shall be competent for the parties, their agents or attorneys authorized to act in the premises, by consent in writing, to take depositions without notice; also, by such written consent, to take depositions (whether upon oral or written notice) before any officer or officers authorized to take depositions in common law, or civil actions, or in chancery, by either the laws of the United States or of the State in which the same may be taken, and to waive proof of the official character of such officer or officers. Any written consent given as aforesaid shall be returned with the depositions; and every such officer so chosen by the parties, their agents or attorneys, and officiating, shall have all the powers in the premises that are conferred by the act to which this is an amendment upon the officers named therein. At the taking of any deposition under this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, either party may appear and act in person or by agent or attorney.

SEC. 4. All officers taking testimony to be used in a contested election case, whether by deposition or otherwise, shall, when the taking of the same is completed, and without unnecessary delay, certify the same, and carefully seal and immediately forward the same, by mail, addressed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, D. C.; and shall also endorse upon the envelope containing such deposition or testimony the name of the case in which it is taken, together with the name of the party in whose behalf it is taken, and shall subscribe such endorsement. Upon the written request of either party the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall open any deposition at any time after he shall have received the same, and he may furnish either party with a copy thereof.

Approved, January 10, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 10.]

AN ACT to prevent certain officers of the United States and Territories from practicing as attorneys or solicitors in courts of the United States in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no clerk, assistant or deputy clerk, of any Territorial, district, or circuit court, or of the Court of Claims, or the Supreme Court of the United States, or marshal or deputy marshal of the United States within the district for which he is appointed, shall act as a solicitor, proctor, attorney, or counsel in any cause depending in either of said courts, or in any district for which he is acting as such officer.

SEC. 2. That whosoever shall violate any provision of this act shall be stricken from the roll of attorneys by the court upon complaint, upon which the respondent shall have due notice, and be heard in his defence; and in the case of a marshal or deputy marshal so acting, he shall be recommended by the court for dismissal from office.

Approved, January 16, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 14.]

AN ACT regulating the compensation of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States, and limiting the duration of the session of said assemblies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sessions of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States shall be limited to forty days' duration.

SEC. 2. That the members of each branch of said legislatures shall receive a compensation of six dollars per day during the sessions herein provided for, and they shall receive such mileage as now provided by law: Provided, That the president of the council and the speaker of the house of representatives shall each receive a compensation of ten dollars per day, and that the additional officers of each branch of said legislative assemblies shall consist of one chief clerk, who shall receive a compensation of eight dollars per day, and of one assistant clerk, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one sergeant-at-arms, one door-keeper, one messenger, and one watchman, who shall each receive a compensation of five dollars per day during the sessions.

SEC. 3. That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the annual salaries of the governors of the several Territories of the United States shall be three thousand five hundred dollars, and the salaries of the secretaries of said Territories shall be two thousand five hundred dollars each.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the District of Columbia: Provided, That no law of any territorial legislature shall be made or enforced by which any officer of a Territory herein provided for or the officers or members of any territorial legislature, shall be paid any compensation other than that provided by the laws of the United States.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 15.]

AN ACT establishing post-routes in the State of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:

Maine: From East Baldwin, via North Baldwin, Sebago, and South Bridgeton, to Bridgeton; from Gray Depot to Gray Corner, in the county of Cumberland.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 16.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established," approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time within which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established," is hereby extended so that the States which have not complied with the provisions of said acts in establishing colleges shall have the period of two years, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two within which to provide at least one college, as described in the fourth section of an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 17.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States," approved March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said act be so amended wherever the word "asylum" occurs therein the word "home" shall be inserted instead thereof.

SEC. 2. That the act approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act for the relief of maimed and destitute soldiers," shall be construed to extend to all soldiers who have been or are in the national asylum, so as to give to each one a suit of clothing, or its equivalent in cloth, &c., from the stock on hand in the Quartermaster's department; and that Fredrick Smyth of New Hampshire, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Thomas O. Osborn, of Illinois, shall be managers of said corporation.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 18.]

AN ACT to abolish the grades of admiral and vice-admiral in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That vacancies occurring in the grades of admiral and vice-admiral, in the navy of the United States, shall not be filled by promotion, or in any other manner whatever; and that when the offices of said grades shall become vacant, the grade itself shall cease to exist.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO 19.]

AN ACT transferring the control of certain territorial penitentiaries to the several Territories in which the same are located.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act in relation to certain territorial penitentiaries," approved January tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, placing the penitentiaries in the Territories of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado under the care and control of the respective United States marshals for said Territories, is hereby repealed, and the care and custody of said penitentiaries, and the personal property thereunto belonging, and the use and occupation thereof, are hereby transferred to said Territories, respectively, until otherwise ordered by the Attorney General: Provided, That the legal title to said penitentiaries and property shall continue to vest in the United States; And provided further, That said Territories shall keep and maintain, in the penitentiaries, and shall receive into their custody and control, all persons convicted in said respective territories of violations of the laws of the United States and sentenced to imprisonment thereof, and all persons held to answer for alleged violations of the laws of the United States in said respective territories, at the rate and price, to be paid by the United States out of the judiciary fund, of one dollar per day for each person so imprisoned.

SEC. 2. That immediately after the passage of this act the Attorney General of the United States shall cause to be transferred to the proper authorities of the Territories of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado, the penitentiaries and personal property connected therewith situated in each of said Territories, respectively.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 20.]

AN ACT to fix the time for holding the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States shall commence on the second Monday of October in each year, and all actions, suits or proceedings, writs, processes, writs, and proceedings whatever, pending or which may be pending in said court, or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with and decided, in like manner as if the time of holding said session had not been hereby altered.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 21.]

AN ACT to authorize the President to appoint Frederick E. Upton, of Bath, Maine, a master in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Frederick E. Upton, of Bath, Maine, a master in the United States navy, with the grade of his rank, but he shall date from the date of leaving the United States service.

Approved, January 27, 1873.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE.]

JOINT RESOLUTION tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain David Ritchie, commanding the revenue steamer "Moccasin," and the officers and men under his command.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Captain David Ritchie, commanding the revenue steamer "Moccasin," and the officers and men under his command, for their heroic and humane action in saving the lives of forty-two human beings, and rescuing seventeen dead bodies from the wreck of the steamer "Metis," on the waters of Long Island sound, on the morning of the thirty-first of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

SECOND ADDITIONAL CONVENTION to the Convention relative to the amelioration of the Postal intercourse, concluded between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, signed at Berne October 11, 1867.

The opportunity being offered to the postal administrations of the United States of America and of Switzerland, to introduce an exchange of closed mails via Bremen or Hamburg at lower transit rates than those now in force by the British-Belgian route, the governments of the United States of America and of Switzerland have resolved to open the new routes above mentioned to the correspondence of the two countries under the following conditions:

ARTICLE 1.

The letters from the United States of America for Switzerland, and vice versa, which the senders may desire to have transmitted via Bremen or Hamburg, shall be chargeable with the following rates:

1st. Eight cents per single rate for letters originating in the United States.

2d. Forty centimes per single rate for letters originating in Switzerland.

For letters unpaid or insufficiently paid are reserved the extra charges provided by Article 7 of the convention of October 11, 1867.

ARTICLE 2.

All letters from the United States of America for Switzerland and vice versa, for which the senders shall not have requested transmission via Bremen or Hamburg, [or in open mails via France,] shall continue to be sent in closed mails by the British-Belgian route, and subjected to the rates fixed by Article 1 of the additional convention of February 7, 1870.

ARTICLE 3.

In case future abatements in transit expenses admit of a reduction in the present rates on letters exchanged between the United States and Switzerland, the postal administrations of the two contracting countries are authorized to fix, by common accord, the respective reduced rates, and to take the necessary measures to place them to the profit of the public of the two countries.

ARTICLE 4.

The present convention, which shall be considered as a second supplement to the convention of October 11, 1867, shall enter into operation July 1, 1872.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in Berne the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.

The Federal Department of Posts and Telegraphs,
[SEAL.] F. CHALLET VENEL.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, May 6th, 1872.
[SEAL.]

[Translation.]

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation makes known by these presents:

That it has approved and consented to the above convention. In faith of which the present have been signed by the President and the Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, and sealed with the seal of the Federal Council, at Berne, the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council.

The President of the Confederation,
[SEAL.] WELTI.

The Chancellor of the Confederation,
SCHIESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO 2.]

AN ACT authorizing the construction of railroad-bridges across the Mobile river and other navigable streams, tributary to Mobile bay, in accordance with the acts of the legislature of the State of Alabama, and to establish them as post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given to the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company to erect one or more draw-bridges over the Mobile river and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile bay, in accordance with the act of the legislature of Alabama incorporating said company: Provided, That the said draw-bridges shall be so constructed as not to interfere with the free or to materially or substantially obstruct the free navigation of said streams, beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of the State of Alabama in which any portion of said obstruction or bridges touches: And provided also, That said draw-bridges shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats, and no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Detailed Regulations arranged between the Post-office Department of the United States of America and the Post-office Department of Denmark, for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at Washington the 1st day of December, 1871, and at Copenhagen the 7th day of November, 1871.

ARTICLE I.

The offices for the exchange of the mails shall be: On the part of the United States, (1) New York; (2) Chicago. On the part of Denmark, (1) Copenhagen; (2) the traveling office between Korsoer and Kiel.

The exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up closed mails for the exchange offices of (1) Copenhagen, (2) the traveling office between Korsoer and Kiel; and these Danish offices shall make up closed mails for New York and Chicago.

Each mail exchanged between the two administrations shall be accompanied with a letter-bill, showing the postages, &c., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. The form of this letter-bill shall follow the models A and B, hereto annexed, and shall consecutively, be numbered by the dispatching office during each calender year.

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill. Each of those packages shall bear the proper etiquette and number corresponding to the letter-bill.

ARTICLE IV.

When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the dispatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

ARTICLE V.

Registered correspondence shall be described in a register-list, following the models C and D, hereto annexed.

All registered letters shall be enveloped together in a strong paper, securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the words "Registered" or "Recommanderet," and placed in the mail.

The blank in the letter-bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by letters and figures expressing the number.

In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter-bill shall be filled with the word "nihil" or "nil."

ARTICLE VI.

The registered letters dispatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office. If the verification by the receiving office shall disclose an error or any kind in the register-list, it shall be also, by the first mail notified to the dispatching office.

ARTICLE VII.

All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamp or writing, thereon, the office of origin, and the date of dispatch, the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped "Paid all," in the United States, and "Franko," in Denmark.

Registered articles shall be stamped "Registered," in the United States, and "Recommanderet" in Denmark. Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped "Insufficiently paid," in the United States, and "Utilstraekkelig frankeret," in Denmark, and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Correspondence dispatched by the direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "Direct service," or "Service direct."

When dispatched via Germany, it shall be stamped to indicate German transit.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two post departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage and the amounts thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid; and such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries in transit through the country to which the mail is sent.

Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the respective offices and the conditions thereof.

ARTICLE IX.

The respective exchange offices shall mark in red ink, in the upper left corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due for exterior service to the country through which the same are forwarded, and in the same manner, but in black ink, shall mark the amount due for postage to the forwarding office upon unpaid letters so sent in transit.

ARTICLE X.

Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mails through the United States or through Denmark, and which are insufficiently paid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid; but letters and other correspondence originating in foreign countries, and addressed to the United States or to Denmark, respectively, on which the foreign and international postage charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded through the mails of either country to the other be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

ARTICLE XI.

The letters and all registered articles mutually returned as not deliverable, shall be accompanied by a statement exhibiting the number of ordinary letters and the number and address of the registered articles so returned, and the aggregate amount reclaimed thereon in the dispatching office, which statement shall be verified and acknowledged as early as practicable.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transmitted by either administration to the other in mails, and which shall be returned to the dispatching office as not deliverable, shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit, upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming a reduction.

No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

ARTICLE XII.

All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which dispatched it. The receiving office shall also correct accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter-bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination, or returned for the amount, if any, originally charged against the receiving office.

ARTICLE XIII.

The dispatching exchange office shall state on the letter-bill to the intermediate exchange offices the exact number of single rates of letters, or weight if required, and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be dispatched in closed mails.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter-bills, the proper money of the dispatching office being taken, international postages on the unpaid or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving country. In entering the foreign charges on the letter-bill in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States and the 4.5 skilling of Denmark shall be taken as equivalents.

ARTICLE XV.

The quarterly accounts shall be prepared by the respective postal administrations, and shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt. A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definite results as to the debt and credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the post-office of Denmark.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that so long as no accounts are kept between the Post-office departments of the two countries of the international postages on the correspondence exchanged between them, so much of the preceding articles as relates to the preparation and adjustment of the postal accounts shall not be taken to include or comprise the international postages in such adjustment.

The forms for accounting such postages shall be arranged, by mutual agreement, whenever either office shall claim accounts of the international postages, to be kept and settled as provided in Article IX. of the convention. But the amounts of postage or other taxes for exterior service accruing to, or reclaimed by either department as well as any sum or sums advanced by one country for and on account of the other, shall, nevertheless, be stated and settled quarterly in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

ARTICLE XVII.

These detailed regulations shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster-General, and on the part of Denmark by the Royal Director-General of Posts.

Done at Copenhagen, in duplicate original, this 7th day of November, 1871, and at Washington this 1st day of December, 1871.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.
[SEAL.] DANNESKJOLD SAMSOE.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress approved the eleventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States," it is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that act to be in force as to such nation.

And whereas due inquiry having been made, and a satisfactory answer having been received that similar provisions are in force in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—NO. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for a more effective system of quarantine on the Southern and Gulf coasts.

Whereas experience has proved that the present system of quarantine on the southern and gulf coasts is insufficient to prevent the ravages of yellow fever in the cities and towns of that section, Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to detail one or more medical officers of the regular army, who shall, during the coming season, visit each town or port on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, which is subject or liable to invasions of yellow fever, and shall confer with the authorities of such port or town with reference to the establishment of a more uniform and effective system of quarantine, and who shall ascertain all facts having reference to the outbreaks of this disease in such ports or towns and whether any system of quarantine is likely to be effective in preventing invasions of yellow fever; and, if so, what system will best harmonize with the interests of commerce at said ports; and shall make, also, a detailed report on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Approved, [illegible]

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, power is given to the President of the United States, when, in his judgment, the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State; and whenever, by reason of said causes the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable;

And whereas such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States;

And whereas by said act of Congress it is provided that before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse;

And whereas on the twelfth day of the present month of October the President of the United States did issue his proclamation reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the counties of Spartansburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized;

And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the counties aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid;

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the counties of Spartansburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Whereas satisfactory information has been received by me, through Don Mauricio Lopez Roberts Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain, that the government of that country has abolished the discriminating duties heretofore imposed on merchandise imported from all other countries, except the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into Spain and the adjacent islands, in vessels of the United States, said abolition to take effect from and after the third day of January, next:

By the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved June 25th, 1868, constituted, on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States;

And whereas on the nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by executive proclamation, it was directed that from and after that date no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor;

And whereas it is now represented to me that the act of Congress and the proclamation aforesaid have not been strictly observed by all officers of the government having charge of such laborers, workmen and mechanics;

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby again call attention to the act of Congress aforesaid, and direct all officers of the executive department of the government having charge of the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States to make no reduction in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of the reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one
[SEAL.] thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the act of Congress, approved May 22, 1872, removes all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Congresses and officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States; and whereas it is represented to me that there are now pending in the several circuit and district courts of the United States proceedings by quo warranto, under the fourteenth section of the act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, to remove from office certain persons who are alleged to hold said offices in violation of the provisions of said article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also penal prosecutions against such persons under the fifteenth section of the act of Congress aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby direct all district attorneys having charge of such proceedings and prosecutions to dismiss and discontinue the same, except as to persons who may be embraced in the exceptions named in the act of Congress first above cited.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand
[SEAL.] eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 129.]

AN ACT for the better security of bank reserves, and to facilitate bank clearing house exchanges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from national banking associations, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars; which certificate shall be payable on demand in United States notes, at the place where the deposits were made.

SEC. 2. That the United States notes so deposited in the treasury of the United States shall not be counted as part of the legal reserve; but the certificates issued therefor may be held and counted by national banks as part of their legal reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing-house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

SEC. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize any expansion or contraction of the currency; and the United States notes for which such certificates are issued, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 142.]

AN ACT for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands remaining undisposed of in the reservation made for the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan by the treaty of July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be restored to market by proper notice, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That said unoccupied lands shall be open to homestead entry for six months from the passage of this act by Indians only of said tribes who shall have not made selections or purchases under said treaty, including such members of said tribes as have become of age since the expiration of the ten years named in the treaty; and any Indian so entitled shall be permitted to make his homestead entry at the local office within the six months aforesaid of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one-quarter section of minimum, or eighty acres of double minimum land, on making proper proof of his right under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That the collector of customs for the district in which said land is situated is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to select for such minor children as would be entitled under this law as heirs of any Indian.

SEC. 3. That all actual, permanent, bona fide settlers on any of said lands who settled prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be entitled to enter either under the homestead laws or to pay for at the minimum or double minimum price, as the case may be, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of the former or eighty acres of the latter class of land on making proof hiss settlement and continued residence before the expiration of six months from the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. That all selections by Indians heretofore made and regularly reported and recognized as valid and proper by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall be patented to the respective Indians making the same; and all sales heretofore made and reported where the same are regular and not in conflict with such selections, or with any other valid adverse right, except of the United States, are hereby confirmed, and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases according to law.

SEC. 5. That immediately after the expiration of said six months, the Secretary shall proceed to restore the remaining lands to market by public notice of not less than thirty days, and after such restoration they shall be subject to the general laws governing the disposition of the public lands of the United States: Provided, That none of the lands herein mentioned shall be subject to or taken under any grant of lands heretofore [illegible] [illegible] by any railroad, [illegible]

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CONVENTION between the United States and the German Empire. Respecting Consuls and Trade-marks. Signed December 11, 1871; Exchanged April 29, 1872; Proclaimed June 1, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the German Empire, relating to the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of consuls, and to the protection of trade-marks, was signed at Berlin on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by their respective plenipotentiaries:

And whereas a protocol thereto was signed by the said plenipotentiaries on the twenty-ninth day of April last; which convention and protocol, in the English and German languages, are, word for word, as follows:

The President of the United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, led by the wish to define the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of the respective consular agents, have agreed upon the conclusion of a consular convention, and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States, near his Majesty the Emperor of Germany; his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Bernhard Konig, his Privy Councillor of Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the contracting parties agrees to receive from the other consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the forms established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them free of charge; and, on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty, by the territorial authorities federal, state, or communal, judicial, or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw the same on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE III.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which have been granted or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation. Consular officers, not being citizens of the country where they are accredited, shall enjoy, in the country of their residence, personal immunity from arrest or imprisonment except in the case of crimes, exemption from military billetings and contributions, from military service of every sort, and other public duties, and from all direct or personal or sumptuary taxes, duties, and contributions, whether federal, State, or municipal. If, however, the said consular officers are or become owners of property in the country in which they reside or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and to the same jurisdiction, as citizens of the country, property-holders, or merchants. But under no circumstances shall their official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who engage in commerce shall not plead their consular privileges to avoid their commercial liabilities. Consular officers of either character shall not in any event be interfered with in the exercise of their official functions, further than is indispensable for the administration of the laws of the country.

ARTICLE IV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or of their dwellings the arms of their nation, with the proper inscription indicative of the office. And they may also hoist the flag of their country on the consular office, except in places where a legation of their country is established.

They may also hoist their flag on board any vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

ARTICLE V.

The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable, and under no pretence whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them. When, however a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept in a separate enclosure.

The offices and dwellings of consuls missi who are not citizens of the country of their residence shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, except in the case of the pursuit for crimes, under any pretext invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no event shall these offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of the death, prevention or absence of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the respective authorities in Germany or in the United States, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting, they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VII.

Consuls-general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice-consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports, and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of Germany, of the United States, or any other country. They shall be furnished with a commission by the consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act, or by the government of the country which he represents. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Article III.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infraction of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law; to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases of the absence of the latter; in which cases, such consuls, etc., shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If, however, such application should not be taken of such application, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the two countries, or their chancellors, shall have the right, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country—

1. To take at their office or dwelling, at the residence of the parties, or on board of vessels of their own nation, the depositions of the captains and crews of vessels of their own nation, of passengers on board of them, of merchants, or any other citizens of their own country.

2. To receive and verify unilateral acts, wills, and bequests of their countrymen, and any and all acts of agreement entered upon between citizens of their own country and between such citizens and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside; and also all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation by which the said consular officers are appointed.

All such acts of agreement and other instruments, and also copies and translations thereof when duly authenticated by such consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent under his official seal, shall be received by public officials and in courts of justice as legal documents, or as authenticated copies, as the case may be and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up or authenticated by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

ARTICLE X.

In case of the death of any citizen of Germany in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States in the German Empire, without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors, until they are duly represented.

In all successions to inheritances citizens of each of the contracting parties shall pay in the country of the other such duties only as they would be liable to pay, if they were citizens of the country in which the property is situated or the judicial administration of the same may be exercised.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the two countries are exclusively charged with the inventorying and the safe-keeping of goods and effects of every kind left by sailors or passengers on ships of their nation who died either on board ship or on land, during the voyage or in the port of destination.

ARTICLE XII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall be at liberty to go, either in person or by proxy, on board vessels of their nation admitted to entry and to examine the officers and crews, to examine the ships papers, to receive declarations concerning their voyage, their destination, and the incidents of the voyage; also to draw up manifests and lists of freight to facilitate the entry and clearance of their vessels, and finally to accompany the said officers or crews before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them as their interpreters or agents.

The judicial authorities and custom-house officials shall in no case proceed to the examination or search of merchant-vessels without having given previous notice to the consular officers of the nation to which the said vessels belonging, in order to enable the said consular officers to be present.

They shall also give due notice to the said consular officers in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law or before local magistrates, by officers or persons belonging to the crew, thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice. The notice to consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings. Upon the non-appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case may be proceeded with in their absence.

ARTICLE XIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant-vessels of their nation, and shall have the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences of every kind which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, and specially in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts. Neither any court or authority shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences, except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port, or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance.

Except as aforesaid, the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient aid to the consuls when they may ask it in order to arrest and hold all persons, whose names are borne on the ship's articles, and whom they may deem it necessary to detain. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls addressed in writing to the local authorities and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the consuls. Their release shall be granted only at the request of the consuls, made in writing.

The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

ARTICLE XIV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crews of ships-of-war or merchant-vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country.

To that end, the consuls of Germany in the United States shall apply to either the federal, State or municipal courts or authorities; and the consuls of the United States in Germany shall apply to any of the competent authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by an official extract of the register of the vessel and the list of the crew, or by other official documents to show that the men whom they claim belong to said crew. Upon such request alone thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consuls, the deserter (not being citizens of the country where the demand is made either at the time of their shipping or of their arrival in the port) shall be given up to the consuls. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and at the expense of the consuls, until the said consuls may find an opportunity of sending them away.

If, however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XV.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen, or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XVI.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting parties being wrecked or cast on shore, on the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such consular agency, they shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the German Empire shall take place in accordance with the laws of Germany; and, reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to German vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the United States shall take place in accordance with the laws of the United States.

The consular authorities have in both countries to intervene only to superintend the proceedings having reference to the repair and revictualling, or if necessary, to the sale of the vessel wrecked or cast on shore.

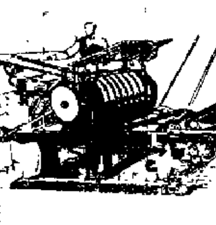
For the intervention of the local authorities no charges shall be made except such as in similar cases are paid by vessels of the nation.

In case of a doubt concerning the nationality of a shipwrecked vessel, the local authorities shall have exclusively the direction of the proceedings provided for in this article.

[illegible]

# JOB

# PRINTING.



THE BANGOR

DAILY

# WHIG AND COURIER,

OFFICE,

Kenduskeag Bridge.

ALL KINDS

OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

# Job Printing

EXECUTED

# WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

We have all the Facilities

FOR DOING

# Job Work,

TO BE FOUND

THIS SIDE OF BOSTON,

And shall endeavor at all times, to see that Work is promptly and faithfully done; and hope to receive sufficient additional patronage to remunerate us for the large outlay and expense incurred to promote the

Comfort of our Customers,

And save them the trouble of climbing two or three flights of stairs, to procure a job of Printing.

WE INTEND TO KEEP UP

WITH THE MODERN

# IMPROVEMENTS

AND

*Give our Customers as Good Work as can be Secured.*

We have now in our Office, among other Material, a

Babcock Steam Power Press;

Babcock Steam Power Half-Medium Jobber

Babcock Quarter-Medium Jobber;

Babcock Eighth-Medium Jobber;

Gordon Franklin Card and Bill-Head Press

Ruggles Rotary Card and Bill-Head Press;

Large and Small Hand Presses;

Ruggles Paper Cutter;

Ruggles Rotary Card Cutter, &c. &c.,

And are constantly receiving

# Additions of Type

FROM

Philadelphia, New York and Boston Foundries

We are Prepared to Execute in the Best Style,

MAMMOTH POSTERS,
HAND BILLS,
SHOP BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
WAY BILLS,
BILL HEADS

BILLS OF FARE
LABELS OF ALL KINDS,
BANK CHECKS,
BANK BOOKS,
BLANK NOTES,
BILLS OF LADING

INSURANCE BLANKS,
TOWN BLANKS,
SURVEYORS BILLS
WOOD BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
SCHOOL BILLS
INVOICES, &c

*WEDDING, VISITING,*

AND

# BUSINESS CARDS

OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND QUALITIES,

As cheap as any other establishment in this vicinity

Persons wishing for work in our line are invited to call, as we can suit them, both as to Style and Price.

PRINTING DONE

WITH

# Black, Blue, or Red Ink,

OR WITH

TWO OR MORE COLORS

And particular attention paid to

# BRONZE WORK.

*REMEMBER THE PLACE.*

No. 1,

[illegible]

BANGOR, ME.

CONSOLIDATED

European and North American Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

1872---'73.

Commencing MONDAY, [illegible] Train leaves Bangor (Exchange Street) for St. John and intermediate stations, [illegible] due at St. John at 6.40 P. M. [illegible]

Returning, will leave St. John at [illegible] be due at Bangor at 6.15 P. M.

Trains will leave Bangor for intermediate stations at 7.45 and 11.[illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M.

Trains from Oldtown arrive at [illegible] A. M., and 2.45, and 6.15 P. M.

M. H. ANGELL[illegible]

Bangor, Feb. 10th, 1873

Maine Central Railroad

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger trains for Portland and all intermediate stations, [illegible] 8.15 A. M. Passenger [illegible] either line to Portland and [illegible] and to Boston without [illegible]

Night Express, with [illegible] Augusta, leaves at 7 P. M. [illegible] ger train from St. John.

Mixed train leaves Bangor [illegible] ville and intermediate stations.

Freight train for Port and [illegible] A. M.; arrives in Boston [illegible]

Passenger trains are due [illegible] A. M., connecting with train on [illegible] Houlton, Calais, St. Stephen, St. John, [illegible]

Mixed train from Waterville arrive [illegible]

Passenger train from [illegible] all intermediate stations, arrives [illegible]

Freight train from Boston [illegible] at 1.10 P. M.

L. L. L[illegible]

Augusta, Me., Dec. [illegible]

Bangor and Piscataquis [illegible]

1873

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

On and after MONDAY, [illegible] will run as follows:

Leaving Bangor via [illegible] 7.45 A. M. and 5.15 P. M. [illegible] 5.15 P. M., Milo [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] and Foxcroft at 11.15 A. M. and [illegible] Guilford at 12.10 P. M. and [illegible]

Returning—Leave Guilford at [illegible] P. M., Dover and Foxcroft at [illegible] M., Milo at 9.40 A. M. and 7.00 P. M., [illegible] Oldtown at [illegible] A. M. and 5.15 P. M., [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

The train leaving Oldtown at [illegible] Guilford at 1.10 P. M., is a Freight [illegible] senger car attached.

The 1.45 train from Guilford arrives in Bangor in season to connect with the Night Express train for Boston and the Night Express train from Boston arrives in Bangor in season to connect with the 7.45 A. M. train for Guilford, where stages connect for Abbott, Monson and Moosehead Lake.

Stages connect at South Sebec for Sebec Lake, at Milo for Brownville, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Katahdin Iron Works, and with the train leaving Bangor at 5.15 P. M. at Lagrange for North Bradford, and at South La Grange for East Bradford and Bradford Corner.

L. L. EATON[illegible]

Bangor, Feb. 16th, 1873

[illegible]

International Steamship Co

Eastport, Calais, and St. John, Digby, W[illegible] sor and Halifax.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ONE TRIP PER WEEK

The Steamer New [illegible] Capt. [illegible], will leave [illegible] Wharf, [illegible] State Street [illegible] every MONDAY, at 6 P. M., for [illegible] St. John.

Returning will leave St. John [illegible] THURSDAY.

Connections made [illegible] Robbinston, Calais, W[illegible] es, Windsor, [illegible] Annapolis.

[illegible]

Maine Steamship Company

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

On and after [illegible] [illegible] as follows:

Leave Galt's Wharf, Portland, [illegible] Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., and leave [illegible] River, New York, every Monday and [illegible] o'clock P. M.

The DIRIGO and FRANCONIA [illegible] fine accommodations for passengers making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage, in State Room, $5. Cabin passage $4. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded to and from Montreal, [illegible] Halifax, St. John, and all parts of Maine.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the days they leave Portland.

For freight or passage [illegible]

[illegible]

J. F. AMES[illegible]

Pacific Mail Steamship [illegible]

THROUGH LINE TO

California and [illegible]

FARES GREATLY REDUCED

Steamers leave [illegible]

10th, 20th, and 3[illegible]

except when these days fall on Sunday [illegible] preceding.

February 20, Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with Steamer CONSTITUTION, [illegible]

One hundred pounds of baggage [illegible] adult. Medicine and attendance free.

All departures [illegible] and Central American ports.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer [illegible] will leave San F[illegible] 1, 1873.

For freight, passage tickets and [illegible] mation, apply at the [illegible] CANAL Street, North River, New Y[illegible]

F. R. BABY, Agt.

Or to G. L. BARTLETT & CO., [illegible] Agents, 16 Broad St., Boston, [illegible] BLAKE, 9 Central St., Bangor.

June 28th, 1869

Portland & Boston Steamers

The STAUNCH [illegible] SEA GOING [illegible]

John Brooks, [illegible]

will, until further notice, run as [illegible]

Leaving Atlantic Wharf for [illegible] days excepted.)

At 7 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave India Wharf, B[illegible] at 5 o'clock P. M.

These Steamers have [illegible] Steam apparatus for heating [illegible] and now afford the most convenient and comfortable means of transportation between [illegible] land.

Passengers by this long [illegible] every comfort and convenience [illegible] take the earliest trains out of the city, and avoid the inconvenience of arriving late at night.

Freight taken at low rates.

Mark goods care P. S. Packet Co.

Fare $1.50. State Rooms may be secured by mail.

W. L. BILLINGS, Agent.

J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, P[illegible]

April 12, 1872.

ROYAL HOTEL,

(FORMERLY STUBBS)

Opposite Custom House and Post Office

Prince William Street

ST. JOHN, N. B.

DURING the past winter this house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be re-opened on the 1st of [illegible] next.

Having secured the services of Mr. [illegible] Watts as Manager, the proprietor trusts [illegible] united efforts for the comfort of the [illegible] give entire satisfaction.

Terms $2.00 per day.

THOMAS F. RAYMOND[illegible]

April 22.

# RAIL ROAD TICKETS

PASSENGERS going West [illegible] tain Tickets at Bangor of the [illegible] for the

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

This is a direct, and well managed line [illegible] necting without change of cars, at [illegible]

Also, Agents for the

ERIE RAILWAY.

Tickets to Boston by Rail or Boat, [illegible] ton to Buffalo by either route, from [illegible] point West, or Southwest.

E. F. & W. G. DUREN,

No. 4, Hammond Street.

Next door west of Eastern Express [illegible]

jan16

# CHAIRS.

CANE AND WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, [illegible] varieties, at WHOLESALE. Also,

New styles of ASH CHAMBER SETS.

A. E. GILMAN & CO.,

No. 13 Main Street,

feb11 tf

WARD'S INK

For sale in Bangor by
DAVID BUGBEE & CO., and E. F. & W. G. DUREN.
aug31 od 1y

BY JO[illegible]

Daily Whi[illegible]

The Bangor W[illegible]

Busines[illegible]

Bangor Ma[illegible]

Engines and [illegible]

Depot Block, [illegible]

The New C[illegible]

CLOTHING AND [illegible]

NIAGARA ST[illegible]

WM. M. [illegible]

JAMES [illegible]

Frank S. J[illegible]

39 Broad St[illegible]

Piano-Fo[illegible]

P. B. & J. [illegible]

HARD P[illegible]

PLANK [illegible]

OAK TIMB[illegible]

Oak and Lo[illegible]

Wharf and Dock [illegible]

Boston Off[illegible]

August 12, 1872.

Partner[illegible]

SNOW & MAYO [illegible] to conduct the DRY [illegible] 11 Main Street, Bangor [illegible]

Bangor, Oct. 3, 1872.

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